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20 Arrested by U. S. In Caribbean Area As Aids to U-Boats

Arrest of 20 persons suspected of aiding Axis submarines in the Caribbean area was announced by the Army in the Canal Zone today, while in Washington President Roosevelt formed a military commission of seven Army generals to try eight alleged Axis spies recently arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Associated Press reported that Lieut. Gen. Frank Andrews, defense commander of the Caribbean area, announced the arrest of the 20 persons who, the Army charges, formed spy rings engaged in fueling Axis submarines and disclosed information of United States shipping to the enemy.

A roundup completed June 25 included arrests extending from British Honduras to Panama. Involved are prominent businessmen, laborers, night club hostesses, Coast Guard shipping employees, and trusted Panama Canal Zone workers.

A United States patrol plane uncovered the first definite evidence of the location of the ring's operations when it spotted a slow ship in the Caribbean carrying oil drums.

Ownership of the vessel was traced and a United States Army observer placed on the trail. Attempts were made to poison him and to sabotage his plane.

He survived the attempts and with the co-operation of Army, Navy, Canal Zone and British authorities, managed to round up all he believed to be involved, including one man who was arrested at sea by the crew of a United States naval patrol plane.

Appointment of the military commission by President Roosevelt: Page 6.

Nazis Kill 141 More Czechs; 13 States Balance Budgets

The World's Day—July 2, 1942

In Europe: 141 More Czechs Shot by Germans

Nazi executioners have killed 141 more Czechs in occupied Czechoslovakia—making a total of 256 reported shot in the past two days—a spokesman for the Czech Government-in-exile in London announced. Estimates of executions since assassination of Reinhard Heydrich now total more than 1,000.

Portugal and Rumania have signed an accord for mutual development of commercial relations, it was announced in Lisbon.

Algiers suffered some damage as a result of an earthquake yesterday, according to reports received in Berlin.

Britain warned that further attacks would be made against the coast of France "at the right moment," and urged French inhabitants to take every precaution for their safety.

Vichy attacked unofficial British suggestions published in London that nine units of the French Fleet interned in Alexandria would be either removed or destroyed in the event of evacuation of the naval base. [Page 8.]

Finland has lost 26 ships totaling 170,000 tons since the beginning of the year, BBC quoted a Helsingfors report as stating.

Prime Minister Churchill won a smashing 475-to-25 vote of confidence in his conduct of the war after frankly acknowledging in Parliament that Axis triumphs in Libya and Egypt has brought "a recession of our hopes and prospects . . . unequaled since the fall of France."

Forty Thousand Greeks in Athens alone were fatalities due to starvation between October and January of this year, and in March an average of 500 persons a day were fatalities in Athens, according to A. Michalopoikos, Minister of Information in the Greek Government-in-exile in London.

French and foreign journalists of Jewish extraction have been ordered to leave Vichy, according to the Berlin Radio.

Washington: Five Nations Form Wheat Pool

Formation of a five-nation, postwar 100,000,000-bushel wheat pool to bring immediate aid to war-stricken areas when the war ends was announced by the State Department. [Page 3.]

Six Army nurses were awarded citations by President Roosevelt for their part in the defense of Corregidor in the Philippines. [Page 3.]

Despite America's almost unbelievable achievements in building ships, production is not yet sufficient to offset the losses from submarine sinkings, it was officially disclosed in a review of the building program. [Page 9.]

Fourteen preferred occupational uses were listed by the Office of Price Administration as entitling automobile drivers to obtain "C" cards, providing sufficient gasoline for 470 miles a month.

A bill to raise the pay of 180,000 low-income Federal employees was passed by the House and sent to the Senate. The measure, among other provisions, raises the minimum for full-time adult employees from $1,020 to $1,200.

The Senate, voting largely on party lines, confirmed by 39 to 20 President Roosevelt's nomination of Thomas F. Meaney as a judge of a Federal District Court in New Jersey.

Four "Little Steel" companies presented final arguments before the National War Labor Board against C. I. O.-United Steel Workers demands for $1-a-day increase, union security and the checkoff of union dues. [Financial Page.]

National: Cash Surpluses in 13 States

Thirteen of the nation's state governments reported balanced budgets and cash surpluses in their treasuries as a new fiscal year opened. [Financial Page.]

Biggest scrap collection drive ever held in the United States will start July 13, backed by a nation-wide advertising campaign. [Financial Page.]

One hundred and twenty-five workers struck at the Bethlehem Steel Company plant in Johnstown, Pa., because one of their fellow workers refused to join the C. I. O. United Steel Workers of America. [Page 9.]

New England: Bay State Wages Found Rising

Rising wages and no movement for wage stabilization, which has been much debated as a necessity of averting inflation were disclosed in Massachusetts survey. [Page 2.]

The Massachusetts Public Safety Committee made public a War Department warning against large public gatherings on Independence Day as a precaution against possible enemy action. [Page 2.]

Americas: Argentine Chamber Votes Siege End

Argentina's liberal Chamber of Deputies voted, 61 to 53, to lift the state of siege proclaimed last December by ultra-conservative Acting President Castillo, who now is President.

Mexico's Permanent Commission of Congress unanimously decided to hold a special session July 4 in honor of the United States.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in column 7.

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Casey Seeks U. S. Senate Nomination

Entrance in Democratic primary race believed sign of withdrawal of Ely's name in contest.

Announcement by Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachuseets of his candidacy for the Democratic United States Senator nomination is interpreted by many political observers to mean that Joseph B. Ely, former Governor, will not seek the post.

Those close to the former Governor are certain that he will not be a Senatorial candidate unless the field is practically clear and that his victory chances are practically 100 per cent. It is evident that Representative Casey is a formidable candidate.

However, despite the Casey candidacy, some friends of Mr. Ely believe the former Governor will be a Senatorial candidate, possibly teaming up with Thomas H. Buckley, Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue and former State Auditor, as a Gubernatorial aspirant.

The young New Dealer undoubtedly will have Administration backing inasmuch as his announcement followed pressure from Administration leaders to influence him to abandon his practically fool-proof chances for re-election to enter a Senatorial contest.

Representative Casey's Third Congressional District was made more strongly Democratic in the 1941 Legislature's reapportionment of Congressional districts to reduce the number from 15 to 14.

Lodge's Attitude

There are some political prognosticators who also believe the Casey announcement means that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts will not seek re-election. How sound this prediction may be is hard to determine. On the surface it does not jibe with efforts of administration leaders to put a strong man in the Senatorial field.

At first efforts were centered on Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, Majority Floor Leader, who, however, announced his candidacy for re-election. It is understood President Roosevelt himself desired Mr. McCormack to seek re-election rather than run for Senator.

It is still undetermined whether Senator Lodge will be affected by the President's recent direction to members of Congress in the armed forces to return to their Congressional posts unless they intend to stay in the armed services for duration of the war. Senator Lodge, who is reported to be in Egypt as an army observer, is the most prominent member of Congress in service.

Representative Casey, who has been in the House of Representatives for eight years, said his sole campaign issue will be his own record on defense and foreign policies of President Roosevelt and that of Senator Lodge.

Casey Statement

In his campaign announcement, Representative Casey stated:

"Our commander-in-chief, leading the battle to preserve democracy, must receive whole-hearted support, both in words and deeds. The war must be won. This is the all-compelling issue. Little else counts until this objective is achieved. The war can be won or lost on all fronts in the Congress of the United States.

"It is vitally necessary that during the present and coming years

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Commons Supports Churchill 475-25; Loss of 50,000 Men in Egypt Admitted; Henderson Eases Fruit Price Ceiling

U. S. Price Administrator asks women to help prevent spread of inflation.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 2—Housewives learned about price ceilings today.

A big patch of the laboriously erected "ceiling" which Price Administrator Leon Henderson is trying to keep in place over the heads of American consumers fell with a crash of plaster and broken rubble on America's dining-room floor.

Retail prices of the 1942 pack of canned and dried fruit, Mr. Henderson announced, must be raised as much as 15 per cent—the first hole to appear in the cracking price ceiling which many here fear soon will let the winds of inflation sweep over the country if differences within Congress and the Administration are not soon settled.

In making the announcement that because of lack of legislation the gap had appeared, Mr. Henderson made a direct appeal to housewives.

Appeal to Women

It was a situation which women shoppers, who do 99 per cent of all the kitchen marketing in America, could visualize emotionally.

In a few months—nobody can tell how soon—prices of all the canned peaches on the shelves of the neighboring grocers, the chain stores, the big glass-front giants and the little village emporiums are going to be raised. That was the substance of the Henderson statement.

Canned pears will go up too—maybe as much as 15 per cent.

So will fruit juices, and so will canned apricots, along with apple sauce which the children like to eat as a bread-and-butter spread.

Along with them will be the prices of dried fruits, too, dried peaches, dried apricots, dried pears, Raisins that go into cakes and cookies will go up, too. That Mr. Henderson implied is something for the housewife to think over. It is the problem of what inflationary price increases will mean in the times ahead if desperate efforts to control the whole structure really get out of hand; if the whole price "ceiling" falls, as this patch of it already has fallen.

Two Statements

Mr. Henderson yesterday issued two statements. The fight was picked up in half a dozen fronts today. As a matter of fact the Administration and Congress by all indications are squaring off for a showdown struggle over the whole Roosevelt anti-inflation program.

Mr. Henderson made plain that he blamed the necessity of raising the retail price of the 1942 fruit pack on the specific action of Congress in forbidding him to maintain maximum prices on farm commodities on certain standards.

By this action the scrappy Henderson took on the whole farm bloc in a bitter controversy, just at the time when he had an even bigger fight on his hands to get Congress to restore his reduced

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Associated Press

Alexandria Naval Base From the Air

This is one of the military objectives of German General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel as his Axis forces continue to press eastward across the Egyptian desert toward the Nile Delta, Cairo, and the Suez Canal. In the fall of 1940, an Italian reconnaissance plane flew over the naval base in Alexandria and the photographer on board snapped the above picture.

Eyewitness: Retreat in the Desert; Russians Admit Nazis in Sevastopol

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE WESTERN DESERT, July 1. Delayed.—We met Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck at El Daba. We had driven into the town as it was being evacuated. The Germans were coming, but just how near they were nobody could tell us. Some said they were a few miles down the road west of us, others that they were just over the brow of the escarpment south of us, and some even said they already had by-passed us and that we would be cut off at any moment.

With an ocher-colored mosque having a slender minaret whose height was exaggerated by the desert mirage and by squat windowless one-story clay and plaster hovels clustered round it, some of them bashed in by bombs; a water tower; several rows of long tin-roofed sheds adjacent to a railway siding; a few clumps of sand-blown thirsty looking date palms, El Daba was typical of scores of stations dotting the rail line from Alexandria to Matruh.

Being short of rations, we located a bulk-issue food store where one counter still was doing business while stocks, including piled-up cases of American canned beef, were being loaded hastily into waiting trucks. But this was no fire sale and top prices were being charged. As we paid our bill, the cashier informed us that at the neighboring ordnance supply depot they

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U. S. Ship Production Four Times Britain's

By the Associated Press

London, July 2

The United States "is building this year four times as much gross tonnage of ships as Britain is building and will build eight to ten times more in 1943," Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared today.

Telling the Commons of his consultations with President Roosevelt, he said they were concerned "only with movement of troops, ships, guns and aircraft and measures to be taken to combat losses at sea and more than replace sunken tonnage."

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The climactic battle for Egypt has been joined. That's about all that is known definitely of military operations in Africa in the last 24 hours.

The British elected to make a stand at El Alamein in the narrowest section of the bottleneck between the Mediterranean and the Qattara Depression and the Axis promptly attacked in force. Dispatches from Berlin and Rome say the momentum of the assault carried Marshal Rommel's men into El Alamein and compelled the British to beat a 5-mile retreat, at least on the northern wing. The British concede that Axis tanks effected a minor breakthrough at one point, but say the armored units were subsequently driven out and other attacks beaten off.

In all probability the next

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Drastic Rationing of Gasoline Urged to Save Civil Transport

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 2—Radical rationing of gasoline on a nation-wide basis and without delay, primarily to conserve tires rather than fuel, offers the only means of averting a calamitous breakdown of civilian transportation.

This is the conclusion, put into the hands of the Government today, of a national survey of the inter-related problems of gasoline, rubber and transportation, just completed by the Brookings Institution.

New legislation which would at the same time prohibit the ownership of more than five tires by any one individual or family is advocated as an essential part of nation-wide gasoline rationing.

No Civilian Output

Appealing to the Government to turn from political hesitation and take drastic and immediate action, the survey submits the following blunt and urgent conclusions:

1. If the pool of passenger cars in operating condition is permitted to drop much below 20,000,000 the civilian economy will be threatened with serious disruption. The resultant impacts are likely to strike first and hardest in the areas affecting worker transportation and the rural economy.

2. There is little prospect that the civilian economy will be able to draw either upon the existing stock pile of crude rubber or upon synthetic rubber production. Consequently, the tire and rubber supply available to the American motorist for the duration of the war consists largely of the tires on about 27 million vehicles now in operation, plus about 8,000,000 new tires frozen in the hands of dealers and Government agencies.

3. If normal driving habits continue, the supply of tires will be completely exhausted by 1945, and the number of cars left in operating condition will drop below the minimum requirement—20 million automobiles—before the middle of 1943.

4. Drastic and immediate gasoline rationing on a nation-wide basis, designed to conserve tires rather than gasoline, offers the only reasonable prospect of averting a breakdown in essential automobile transportation. Such rationing must be on a highly selective basis, permitting all essential mileage for about 20,000,000 vehicles and not more than 30 to 40 miles a week for about 5,000,000 vehicles.

Attitude of Users

The ultimate effectiveness of gasoline rationing will depend largely upon the attitude of automobile users. No program of this magnitude, nation-wide in scope

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Press Conference in the Desert

London Illustrated News

Before the Retreat From Libya

Lieut. Gen. Neil Ritchie (right), former Commander-in-Chief of the British Eighth Army in North Africa, shown holding a press conference in the Libyan Desert before the great battle with General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Axis forces near Tobruk. In center is Edmund Stevens, staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

Confidence vote comes after Prime Minister tells of stark defeat in African campaign.

LONDON, July 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill won an overwhelming vote of confidence from the House of Commons today, following his stark admission of unparalleled losses in the Middle East.

The vote was 475 to 25, leaving 115 of the House's 615 members unaccounted for.

The Prime Minister disclosed that the Battle of Egypt has brought the Allies face to face with a disaster, equaled only by the fall of France. But he declared the issue is not yet decided and "very considerable" reinforcements have reached or "are approaching" the battlefield.

Assuming responsibility for the Tobruk disaster, the Prime Minister contended that he had given his generals a free hand. But he warned that "at any moment we may receive news of grave importance."

He said that Britain and its Allies, including the Dominions, the Free French and the Poles, had lost "upwards of 50,000 men" in the past two weeks as the Battle of Libya turned into the Battle of Egypt.

He added to this figure "a great mass of matériel" and "large quantities of stores."

Tobruk Garrisoned

So surprising was the fall of Tobruk, Mr. Churchill disclosed, that he himself could not credit it when he heard the news while on his recent visit to the White House.

"I found it difficult to believe, but a few minutes later, my own telegram, forwarded from London, arrived. I hope the House will realize what a bitter pang this was for me."

He then disclosed that the battle of Libya had started with British Forces numbering 100,000. The Axis had 90,000 men of whom 50,000 were Germans.

"We had superiority in numbers of tanks of perhaps seven to five and superiority in artillery of nearly eight to five," he added.

By way of explanation of the debacle, Mr. Churchill said that heavy attacks on Malta, Britain's mid-Mediterranean island base aflank the Axis supply line to Libya, made it impossible to impede Axis reinforcements and the enemy "got lots of stuff across to Africa."

He asserted the decision to defend Tobruk had been made by General Auchinleck with concurrence of the War Cabinet and its professional advisers and as a result "I am very ready on behalf of my Government to take my full share of responsibility."

British Well Equipped

British equipment included the latest model of 55-pound howitzers and "it is not true" that the British Eighth Army had to face enemy 50-pounders with only 25-pounders themselves, he asserted.

"Our Army throughout the battle enjoyed and enjoys today superiority in the air," Mr. Churchill said. From these circumstances, "we were entitled to feel good confidence in the result of the offensive," planned by the British but forestalled by enemy attack.

Then he told how the change in the Libyan campaign came on June 13.

"That morning we had about 300 tanks in action. By nightfall no more than 70 remained excluding light tanks."

This happened, he said, "without any corresponding loss inflicted on the enemy." He added that Lieut. Gen. Neil M. Ritchie's counterattack on June 4 also resulted in heavy loss, that time in British artillery.

The Prime Minister disclosed that there had been sent to the Middle East from the British Isles, the Empire, and "to a lesser extent the United States":

"More than 950,000 men, 4,500 tanks, 6,000 aircraft, nearly 5,000 pieces of artillery, 50,000 machine guns, and over 100,000 mechanical vehicles."

He remarked that this was done in the period in which Britain was threatened by invasion and was sending large supplies to Russia.

Britain had to concentrate on numbers rather than quality of tanks when the "threat of invasion" hung over it, the Prime Minister said. He said more than 2,000 tanks had been sent to Russia.

He acknowledged "recession of our hopes and prospects in the Middle East and the Mediterranean unequalled since the fall of France."

"Military misfortunes of the last fortnight in Cirenaica and Egypt have completely transformed the situation not only in that theater but throughout the Mediterranean," he said.

Replying to charges that he tried to direct the battle from 10

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State-Wide Survey of Workers' Transportation Under Way in Massachusetts

45th Tribesmen Whirl and Stomp Through Ancient Ritual Dances Several Times a Week

One of the Army's most colorful divisions is the 45th, which includes a large number of full-blooded American Indians. These boys, whose ancestors were roaming the western plains when the white man first came, frequently put on their native dances for the benefit of civilians near the camp where they are stationed. Left: The snake dance is one of the favorites. Here Sergeant Bill Lasley leads Corporal Harold Morgan and Privates Frank Carson, Hugh Poncho, Joe Aragon, and Aloysius Pecos in the spectacular dance. Center: This cartoon, done by a member of the 45th, speaks for itself. Right: Corporal Morgan (right) and Sergeant Lasley rehearse the Shield Dance for a recent performance. The Indian costume is worn only on special occasions and is not a part of their military dress.

Unstabilized Bay State Wages No Aid in Preventing Inflation

Stabilization of wages has as yet put in no appearance in Massachusetts.

Inquiry among labor and Government officials today disclosed no substantial efforts to hold down wages as a barrier of inflation.

Labor unions continue to ask pay advances as usual to offset the rise in the cost of livnig.

Several months ago, President Roosevelt spoke in favor of stabilizing wages, along with freezing prices, to check inflation. He made a statement which local officials commented today was very elastic or flexible.

Subsequently, Leon Henderson, head of the Office of Price Administration, urged wage stabilization as part of the program to avert inflation.

Apparently the President favored wage increases for workers whose pay remained sub-standard.

Most unions here feel that the wages they are concerned with are sub-standard.

They may be entirely right, comment observers, but if the public feels that anything effective is being done in Massachusetts to check inflation by holding down wages, nothing of that nature is in sight.

The average weekly wage in manufacturing continues to rise, it is shown by the monthly reports of the Division of Statistics of the Department of Labor and Industries.

As its data includes overtime pay, its figures do not detail the basic wage, but they do indicate the wage trend.

Disputes over wage demands continue to flourish.

Some employers have invoked the President's statements on wage stabilization as a reason for not granting increases. Some are taking advantage of organized labor's no-strike pledge to resist wage demands, and labor sometimes strikes as usual. Many employers continue to give wage increases.

Officials are to be found who grant that they don't know what wage stabilization means, and suspect it means nothing.

The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration is doing business as usual. It handles each case as it comes up, and is making no effort to carry through a policy of stabilization.

The War Labor Board in Washington, it is pointed out locally, continues to grant increases.

"We are not holding back on anything," said a notable leader in the American Federation of Labor group today. "We are going on in the same old way.

"Employers are holding back on the ground of stabilization of prices, which hasn't happened."

Similarly one of the Congress of Industrial Organizations men said:

"I don't see any indication of our people backing off from asking increases of wages. The majority feel they come in the substandard class and most agreements are based on the fact that they are not enjoying a luxury wage, which is commonly taken to mean $1 an hour. They don't feel wages are sufficiently high to warrant their not asking an increase."

Plaque to Honor Charles W. Duryea

The path is clear today for erection of a plaque in the State House honoring Charles W. Duryea as "father of the automobile." Climaxing a long battle over the plaque, the Executive Council yesterday refused to grant a public hearing on the request of Frank Duryea, brother of the late Charles, who claims that he, not his brother, deserves the honor.

Casey Seeks U. S. Senate Nomination

Continued from Page 1

we be represented by well informed men of intelligence, who have the courage to vote their convictions for the best interests of our country. I have consistently supported all of the measures which Pearl Harbor has shown us were so necessary for our country's defense and welfare.

"A Senator who is elected by the voters of Massachusetts next November will serve for a term of six years—1943 through 1948. The United States Senate, during that period of time, will or will not courageously and intelligently act for the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war and the achievement of complete victory."

Only Opponents

Thus far Mr. Casey's only opponents in the Democratic primary are Joseph Lee, former member of the Boston School Committee, and Daniel H. Coakley, who was removed as Executive Councilor by the Massachusetts Senate on charges connected with pardons and paroles granted to hardened criminals.

Other possible candidates include Thomas C. O'Brien, former District Attorney of Suffolk County and Union Party candidate for Vice-President in 1936; Joseph F. Timilty, Boston Police Commissioner, and John Haggerty, New England Regional Director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mayor John C. Carr of Medford has announced his candidacy for the Lieutenant Governor nomination, the post he failed to gain in 1940 by less than 2,000 votes.

Mayor Carr was the first Democrat to be elected Mayor of Medford.

Edgar M. Mills

Pooling of Cars for Saving Gasoline and Tires Sought

A detailed survey of the transportation habits of 700,000 Massachusetts workers in 8,000 industrial plants was inaugurated today as part of a State-wide campaign for pooling of workers' cars to save gasoline and tires.

As the result of a conference today between officials of the Massachusetts War Transportation Conservation Committee, the State Office of Price Administration and the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, workers throughout the State will be called upon immediately to fill out a detailed questionnaire as to whether they walk to work, use a bus, streetcar, railroad, or ride in their own or someone else's car.

Answers to these questionnaires will be used as a basis of determining those car owners entitled to obtain supplemental gasoline rations to permit them sufficient gasoline to drive to and from work.

Under the permanent gasoline rationing plan going into effect on July 22, all motorists will receive an "A" coupon book providing for 2,880 miles driving in a year. To obtain additional gasoline, a driver must prove that he is carrying three other persons to and from work or that it is impossible for him to meet this requirement.

Edgar S. Copell, Executive Secretary of the War Transportation Conservation Committee, said that the questionnaires will be distributed to plant managers today and tomorrow.

The Committee is working against time, inasmuch as car owners will register for ration books on July 9, 10, and 11.

The questionnaire will require the worker to report the time he starts work and the time he quits work daily. In addition, the employee's name and home address will be asked. If the person drives his car to work, he must list the names of those persons he carries with him. There are spaces for four such names on the blank. If the person filling out the questionnaire rides in someone else's car, he must give the name of the car owner.

Foster Cousens, who is working with the Transportation Committee, explained that attempts will be made when questionnaires are being filled out, to arrange for the filling up of all passenger space in each car. By doing this the car owners will be certain to obtain the gasoline they need to drive to and from their plants.

Meanwhile, the gasoline famine in New England was gradually being eliminated as more and more filling stations received delivery on their July 1 to 10 quotas. Some stations, however, probably will not receive delivery until tomorrow.

Saltonstall Urges Renewed Efforts to Round Up Rubber

Spurred on by a telegram from Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts today urged intensification of the scrap rubber drive.

In multi-syllable description, the Secretary termed the drive's receipts as "insufficient to obviate the indicated necessity for rubber conservation measures which we would like to avoid."

The Governor directed agencies of the State government to renew efforts to round up and contribute all reclaimable rubber they can spare. He specifically mentioned mats of all kinds, as well as tires and tubes, rubber stamps, hose, seat pads and anything else that could be contributed without serious loss. Manufacturers have indicated that rubber mats will be serviceable in producing only more mats and cannot be used for a constructive contribution to the war effort.

From Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, Deputy District Chief of the United States Army Ordnance Department, the Governor and State officials of the Salvage Committee received assurance that the Army and Navy were watching the scrap rubber drive closely.

The General said that salvaging waste materials for conversion into munitions was a battle that must be won on the home front. He reminded Massachusetts that almost a ton of rubber is used in nearly every airplane.

Sailor on 5 Torpedoed Ships Anxious to 'Have Another Try'

Although he has served on five ships that have been torpedoed, thus far during the present war, Bill Wall, London seaman, who is sojourning at the Seamen's Club of Boston, is anxious to "have another try."

Bill declared today that the monotony of waiting for assignment to another berth aboard ship is the hardest part of "the whole business."

With five sinkings behind him, Bill said "the first one was the toughest." That was off the Irish coast five months after war broke out. His only injury was a scalded face.

Bill drifted in a lifeboat 18 days before rescue after his first torpedoing and spent 21 weeks ashore recuperating. His next ship was sunk two months later, again off the Irish coast. The third sinking came in 90 days, this time in the Caribbean.

The fourth and fifth sinkings occurred off the Atlantic coast only ten days apart and in almost the identical spot. Survivors of the fourth sinking, Bill among them, drifted five days before being rescued and taken to a Canadian port. Bill shipped out within another day but got only as far as the spot where the fourth torpedoing occurred. Here his fifth vessel was torpedoed but remained afloat for several hours.

Rescue this time brought Bill to Boston where he has been ever since.

Rainfall in June Removes Danger Of Water Shortage

No danger of a water shortage in Massachusetts now exists due to the heavy rainfall during June, Dr. Paul J. Jakmauh, State Commissioner of Public Health, announced today. His statement is based on a rainfall survey just completed by Arthur D. Weston, Chief Sanitary Engineer of the Public Health Department.

The survey revealed that rainfall varied considerably during June in different sections of the State, ranging from a low of 2.38 inches in Heath, to a high of 5.46 inches in Gardner. Mr. Weston said that the southeastern section, notably Cape Cod, had the lowest rainfall in June this year, while in June, 1941, it had the heaviest rainfall. This year's rainfall on Cape Cod, he added, was not low enough to endanger the water supply.

Metal Dearth Adds to Flow Of Hub Liquor

The Boston Licensing Board voted today to "suspend its rule limiting the serving of one drink at a time. Also its rule that pitchers should not be used. Beer and wine may now be served in pitchers not larger than one quart."

According to members of the Licensing Board, the new rulings are a direct result of the metal shortage forcing brewers to eliminate small bottles of the one-drink variety in favor of quart bottles. The Board admitted that the rule is confusing and does not, as now worded, exclude hard liquor.

In view of the brewers' "problem" of obtaining sufficient metal, the Board felt that quart bottles, formerly banned from tables in hotels and restaurants, should now be permitted, and further revised the regulations to permit the return of the pitcher.

Pitchers were originally ruled out because some bartenders used to gather unused beer and put it back on tap. It was also pointed out that inferior brands could be sold in pitchers, since no brand name appeared.

In effect, today's ruling means that partons of places selling liquor may buy enough drinfs before the 1 a. m. curfew, in hotels and restaurants, and before the 11 p. m. curfew in taverns, to last them for the remaining hours that the establishments are open after the bars are closed for the night.

25 Policewomen Are Appointed To Watch Over Girls

Describing a proposed Boston curfew as "virtually unenforceable," Joseph F. Timilty, Police Commissioner, has approved the appointment of 25 policewomen to patrol downtown Boston after dark in order to cope with the city's increasing "girl problem."

The Commissioner never has favored policewomen but he has agreed that they would work advantageously into the present picture for the duration of the war.

He put it up to parents, rather than a 9 o'clock curfew, to keep the 'teen age girls off the streets at night. "Their place is in the home," Mr. Timilty said.

At last Monday's City Council meeting it was voted that Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Mr. Timilty hold a conference in regard to appointing 25 policewomen to the police force. The Mayor has not as yet called this conference but it is expected that one will be held before the week is out.

The Council also passed an order that the City's Corporation Counsel, Robert Cutler, decide whether it is within that body's legal jurisdiction to pass a curfew law. Mr. Cutler said that it would be several days before he would get around to study the act.

To further curtail the activities of young girls in downtown Boston, 19 additional policemen were assigned last night to Scollay Square, Essex Street, and Boston Common.

Various civic and social leaders disagreed on a curfew law. Some felt that it would be inadequate to curb juvenile delinquency, pointing out that it was the parent's duty, not the police, to keep young girls off the streets.

Others were of the opinion that while a curfew would be inadequate it would, with the co-operation of the parents, go a long way toward solving the problem.

Chaperoned dances, a number of which are being held in various social institutions, are finding favor among many parents. These serve, it is pointed out, as a constructive outlet for the young people. More of these dances and parties would do much, it is said, to solve Boston's immorality problem.

Indians of 45th Division Put On Dances for Civilians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE 45TH DIVISION—When the 45th Division was "at home," first at Fort Sill, Okla., and later at Camp Barkeley, Texas, its Indians moved about without arousing any curiosity among neighboring civilians.

But now the 45th is at a third camp, and neighboring civilians are as surprised to see an Indian as they would be to see a full-grown mastadon—and a lot more curious.

When the division's Indians learned of this curiosity, they sent home for their war paint and a few bonnets, breech cloths and necklaces and put on a war dance for a civilian audience. The response was so enthusiastic that other dances had to be given in surrounding cities and States in quick succession.

But Sergt. Arnold Woodall, a Woodward, Okla., part Indian, who has made Indian costumes his hobby for many years, decided the Indians weren't as well clad as they might be for best effect.

Sewing Circle

With Sergeant Woodall to obtain the costume materials, 16 Indians constituting an informal dance club, halted their dances temporarily and formed a sort of sewing circle.

Far into every night the Indians worked, the Pawnees, the Pottowatomies, the Otoes and the Shawnees making costumes; the Cochitis making the drums for which they are world famous.

Soon all 16 had costumes, colorful, bizarre and authentic, for future frolics. And now, in garments the well-dressed Indian would have been proud to wear before the coming of the white man the 45th's tribesmen whirl and stomp through their ancient ritual dances several times a week.

Some of their programs are half an hour long, but these are usually extended as applause makes it impossible for the Indians to retire without "just one more dance."

They dance around bonfires in public squares, in municipal halls, and on the stages of school assembly halls. They dance in hamlets of a few hundreds, and in cities with populations extending into hundreds of thousands. Everywhere they are received with boisterous approval.

Although they have kept alive their tribal ceremonies, these Indians are not savages. Some are farmers, while some work in all sorts of business and professional occupations in peacetime.

They find it necessary to remind strangers that Indians have risen to some of the most exalted positions in America, and cite Will Rogers, Vice-President Charles Curtis and Sequoyah, whose statue is to be found in Washington's Hall of Fame.

In their home States, Indians are frequently elected to the highest legislative, administrative and judicial positions by voters predominantly white.

Many of the Indians in the team are from Pawnee, Okla., and are members of the Pawnee tribe. These are brother-Sergeants Philip and Grant Gover; brothers Corporal Bob and Sergeant Floyd Rice, Corp. Harold Morgan, Corp. Leonard Bleedingfox, and Private Luther Haymond.

Pawnee is also the home of Sergeant William Lasley, Pottowatomie; and Private Frank Carson, Otoe.

Ceiling, Okla.

A Cheyenne, Sergeant Gilbert Curtis, is from Ceiling, Okla.; and an Arapaho, Private Paul Bitchene, from Colony, Okla. Private First Class Webster Alford, a Shawnee, is from Shawnee, Okla.

From New Mexico's Pueblos come Corporal Delphine Quintana and Private First Class Al Pecos, both of Cochiti; and Privates Hugh Poncho and Joe Aragon, natives of the Sky City of Acoma, near the Enchanted Mesa.

Oregon's Klamath Indians are represented by Private First Class Joe Colaque of Chiloquin.

Long after the 45th Division has moved on, natives of the area around its present camp (military secret) will remember these Indians, who brought to life dances and ceremonies which had not been seen in the section for generations.

Warning Issued on July 4 Celebrations

By the Associated Press

A War Department warning that Independence Day might be chosen for Axis air raids or concentrated sabotage was relayed to the public today by J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, as he moved to tighten a ban on all fireworks celebrations.

Mr. Farley said that he had received an urgent communique from the War Department saying:

"Fireworks displays and large gatherings should be avoided this year. The reasons advanced for these views are the opportunity which such gatherings present for saboteurs to cause confusion and possible injury to the public and the favorable opportunity which such gatherings present for a token air raid. Either of these enemy activities might well prove to be a major catastrophe."

Mr. Farley instructed all city and town chairmen to ask local authorities to rescind immediately permits which may have been issued.

A general ban on the sale of fireworks previously had been imposed by the Massachusetts State Government. Several other New England states have also restricted the use of fireworks this year.

An urgent State-wide appeal for a safe and sane July Fourth week end was issued earlier by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who asserted that conservation of life and limb is one of many aids to victory on the home front.

In a statement the Governor asserted:

"July has always been a month wasteful of human life in the country as a whole. The toll of each recent year has exceeded 8,000 dead and 800,000 injured from accidental causes. Our own State record has been better than this, the result of our frequent local and State campaigns for public safety.

"This year there is a ban on fireworks and bonfires. Automobile driving will be far less than usual. But the week end that is opened by the celebration of the Fourth still provokes recklessness, and calls for a warning.

"I join with the National Safety Council and the Massachusetts Safety Council in urging that we observe the holiday sanely in every neighborhood, on every highway, and at every public resort. . . ."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Rain continuing until late this evening, becoming cooler and much less humid tonight. Gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine: Slightly cooler with rain ending late tonight.

New Hampshire: Cooler tonight. Light rain this evening near the coast.

Vermont and Connecticut: Cooler tonight.

Rhode Island: Light rain ending this evening. Cooler tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:19 p. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Friday, 3:36 a. m.; height 10.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:35 p. m.

Resort-Hotel Operator Plans Recreation for All Guests

While Yankee Senators and Representatives were appealing vainly to Price Administrator Leon Henderson in Washington for special gasoline vacation travel ration cards to aid New England's important tourist trade one New Hampshire resort-hotel operator—with typical Yankee ingenuity—has gone about his business with an enthusiasm and originality which ought to produce results.

He has adopted the slogan, "keep the guests tired out and happy."

"Our main job is to keep everything moving at such a fast pace the guests will forget to complain about everything," he wrote to the New England Council's recreational development Committee, in offering suggestions on how to meet war-made conditions.

"It's really surprising how many guests will get up at 5 a. m. for a mass hike over the hills or horseback riding," he said. "There'll be no rocking-chair brigade here if we can prevent it. Less strenuous events should be planned for the older people. They sometimes feel neglected."

For instance—"Pin something on a popular guest and give him a mock trial" with a jury and "all the trimmings."

Instead of sugar-consuming afternoon tea, the operator plans to save the juice out of canned fruits and make punch for the guests after daytime events.

His headwaiter will be elaborately fussy to give excellent service at dinner and "our guests will be ashamed to ask for more sugar."

"This year," he continued, "everyone in our establishment will double in brass. We're eliminating the doorman and station a bellhop outside. He'll also deliver the cars (if any come) to our garage. Bus boys will double as waiters, caddies as dishwashers, and the night watchman as printer; everybody, including the manager, doubles in something.

"All help will be well paid and well fed. This is most important this season. If properly treated, the employees will enter the spirit of the thing. Two or three times during the season, we plan to give the employees a dinner and have the guests wait on them. We tried it last year and it was a great success."

The Council did not disclose the name of the operator.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

The Karolik Collection of antique furniture will be exhibited to the public at the Museum of Fine Arts. Mrs. Hayward will guide the tour. At 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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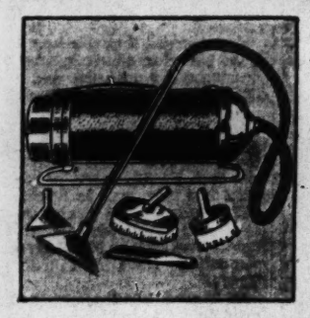

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Huge Food Pile of Wheat New Anti-Axis Revolt Lure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 2 — The horn of plenty and a further promise of world-wide justice were offered to Axis-conquered peoples today as the fruits of a United Nations victory with the State Department announcement of the formation of postwar relief pool of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat and the signing of a formal lend-lease, mutual-aid agreement between the United States and Polish Governments.

Designed both to control the vast wheat surpluses of the world's leading producers and to serve as an incentive for revolt against Axis overlords, the wheat agreement was signed by the United States, Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom. The first four, along with the Soviet Union whose co-operation will be sought after the war, are the world's major wheat-growers, and the United Kingdom is a large-scale importer.

It is hoped that the 100,000,000 bushel pool, expresly formed in order to bring immediate aid to all war-stricken areas as soon as feasible, will help fan the fires of European revolt.

Poland in Aid Plan

The agreement with Poland is substantially the same as those signed recently with Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China and Belgium and provides that postwar lend-lease settlements shall be of such a nature as to foster international trade and understanding, rather than to cut them off.

The increasingly-famous article number seven of the lend-lease agreement states that the signatories shall "promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations" through "the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples."

Article seven specifically pledges the signatories to work for "the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce" and "the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers."

These agreements, like the five-nation wheat pool, are partially designed to convince the subjugated peoples that they can look forward not only to freedom from Axis thralldom but also to a more just world than existed prior to Sept. 1, 1939.

Other Benefits Set Up

The wheat agreement visualizes, in addition to the 100,000,000 bushel pool:

1. Joint action within six months after the cessation of hostilities to control production, export and accumulation of wheat stocks.
2. International price-fixing.
3. Machinery to prevent too large an accumulation of wheat stocks during the present conflict.
4. The general lowering of wheat prices to stimulate consumption.

As explained in Washington, the United States will contribute 50,000,000 bushels, Canada and the United Kingdom 25,000,000 bushels each and that Argentina and Australia will make such additions from time to time as are deemed necessary.

Although most of the Soviet Union's vast wheat-producing regions are now in German hands, the five signatories will seek to enlist Russian co-operation after the war.

In explaining the necessity for an immediate regulation of wheat production among the world's principal producers, the State Department says that it was "imperative that the absence of control measures over the accumulation of stocks in the four countries now producing large quantities of wheat for markets no longer available should not create insoluble problems for a future conference."

If no permanent wheat-control agreement has been reached prior to the end of hostilities, the temporary arrangements already agreed upon will prevail, the department announced.

It is understood that the accord so far reached is the result of meetings begun a year ago and that they are an outgrowth of work started by the International Advisory Committee in London three and one-half years ago.

Dr. Angell Elected Council Member

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., July 2—James Rowland Angell, former President of Yale University, is one of the new members elected to the National Council of Education. Dr. Angell is now Educational Counsellor to NBC in New York.

The National Council of Education meets twice each year to hear papers on advanced problems of education in a democracy. It was formed in 1880 when the Department of Superintendence in the National Education Association decided to broaden educational horizons by drawing on the Nation's accumulated experience inside and outside the schools.

Dr. George F. Zook, who has served as Director of the Council, is among the newly elected members. Others are: Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston; William G. Carr, Educational Policies Commission, Washington; Aubrey A. Douglas, State Department of Education, Sacrapento, Calif.; Harl Douglass, University of Colorado, Boulder; Bessie B. Goodrich, Board of Education, Des Moines, Iowa; Florence M. Hale, Darien, Conn.; Nelson B. Hendy, University of Chicago; Henry H. Hill, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.; Edgar W. Knight, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Uel W. Lamkin, Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, Maryville; Daniel L. Marsh, Boston University, and Ralph Tyler, University of Chicago.

New-Type Windows For War-Plant Use

ST. LOUIS, July 2 (AP)—A new-type transparent window pane capable of resisting the explosion of a 150-pound bomb eight feet away has been developed for use in military and industrial construction.

Made of clear plastic laminated with wire mesh, the window material was developed by the Monsanto Chemical Company in co-operation with the United States Navy to end the menace of flying glass, especially in potential air-raid zones.

Tested under shock conditions, the company stated the plastic pane stood up without appreciable damage under pressure of 14 pounds per square inch, while clear glass shattered at 7.4 pounds, and heavy, wire-reinforced glass at 13.3 pounds.

Over 170,000 Motorcars Retired in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, July 2 (AP)—Collector of Internal Revenue Nat Rogan estimates that 175,000 motor cars in the Los Angeles area have been retired from service.

As the deadline for purchase of $5 Federal auto-use tax stamps passed, there were 175,000 stamps still on hand. About 425,000 stamps were sold.

Do Agricultural Roles Await the Jeeps?

Associated Press

Top—Harvesting rye. An Army Jeep pulls a mower in the farming tests at the United States Department of Agriculture's Laboratory at Auburn, Alabama. Warren Patrick drives as Miss Marjorie Gregory operates the mower. Both are students at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn. In the background is one of modern dairy barns of the school. Middle—A quarter-ton Jeep pulls a 16-inch turning plow, cutting a furrow eight inches deep. At Bottom—"Farmerette" Becky Bergmann uses a Jeep to bring the cows in from pasture at milking time. This is another of the extensive farming tests made recently at the United States Department of Agriculture Farm Tillage Machinery Laboratory at Auburn, Ala., with the aid of Fourth Corps Area Quartermaster Corps.

Jeeps Tryout for Farming—and They Pass

AUBURN, Ala. (AP)—Farm boys now rolling to battle in the Army's rough-riding jeeps may well find themselves ranging the "back forty" in these same mighty mechanical midgets when they get home.

Built for war and for fast going over rough terrain, two of the underslung speedsters were put through a series of individual tests as farm work vehicles and results announced indicate a major peacetime role for them.

Senior Engineer R. M. Merrill of the Department of Agriculture's farm tillage machinery laboratory said that jeeps still should be considered trucks rather than tractors but might have a wide variety of uses in the former role. The tests were conducted in co-operation with the Army Quartermaster Corps.

"We do not have sufficient data to confirm our opinions," Mr. Merrill said, "but it would seem that a jeep would be quite useful on any type of farm for light hauling, possibly with a trailer, and for light field work such as harrowing, planting and mowing."

The engineer added that plowing is a possibility if the jeeps are rugged enough to stand the continuous heavy draft.

"The Jeeps were not used a sufficient length of time to check on tire wear or to determine the life of the machines in farm work," Mr. Merrill explained. He added that fuel consumption data also were inconclusive but the "little fellows" apparently used slightly more gasoline than light tractors.

First job tackled by the two regulation, quarter-ton, four-wheel drive vehicles was the pulling of a turning plow which cut a 16-inch furrow. Observers said the jeep went about this task swiftly, plowing a strip 50 feet wide and a quarter of a mile long to a depth of eight inches.

The second job was pulling a six-foot tandem disk harrow for a steady run of six and a half hours, requiring still more power.

They're Ready to Go to Front Again —Six Corregidor Nurses Decorated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 2 — Six Army nurses, wearing a royal blue ribbon citation from President Roosevelt for their part in the defense of Corregidor, are ready and willing to start off to some other front.

Their thrill in the honor bestowed upon them yesterday in a colorful ceremony at American Red Cross headquarters was dimmed only by the mystery still surrounding the plight of their sister-nurses who were left behind at Corregidor when the fortress fell. All seemed confident that the Japanese were treating the feminine defenders of Bataan with respect, but no word has seeped through the Japanese lines, even to Col. Julia Flikke, head of the Army Nurse Corps.

Recovered somewhat from the strain of nursing 25 times their usual number of patients, continuous bombing and the meager fare of Corregidor, and their seaplane flight to Australia, the nurses said they were ready to go back on war duty at any time. Colonel Flikke said, however, that they probably would not be assigned to overseas duty again immediately.

High military and civilian chiefs paid honor to the nurses at yesterday's ceremony. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt attended. Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, said, "They represented at the front all womankind with the spirit and nerve that role implies." Lieut. Col. Carlos P. Romulo, who was on Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Philippine staff, extolled the nurses for services he saw them perform at Bataan and Corregidor. John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, said they had passed into American tradition along with the Minutemen of Concord and the defenders of the Alamo.

The nurses honored with the new Philippine defenders citation were: Dorothea Daley, of Hamilton, Mo.; Florence MacDonald, of Brockton, Mass.; Juanita Redmon, Swansea, S. C.; Harriet G. Lee, Great Barrington, Mass.; Mary G. Lohr, Greensburg, Pa., and Eunice C. Hatchitt, of Lockhart, Texas. They were among 85 who saw action at Corregidor.

The six are still wondering why they were among those evacuated to Australia and then to this country, while others were left behind. They have been told that General MacArthur intended to have all the nurses rescued from Corregidor before it fell, but in the end plans went awry because of the plane shortage.

Miss MacDonald, senior nurse in the group, reported that in three months' service under fire she never saw a nurse cry or break down. Doctors, she said, went to pieces physically, but not the nurses. "The more work they had, the more cheerful they were," she said.

N. E. A. Seeks Equal Rights for Women

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., July 2—Endorsement of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States to give women equal legal rights with men, and also of the principle of equal pay to teachers of equivalent training and experience in any community regardless of sex or of grade taught were announced today as part of the program of resolutions presented to the representative assembly of the National Education Association in convention here.

Resolutions on these two questions were among 40 submitted to the delegates for convention action this morning by M. J. Clarke, of Richmond, Ky., Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. Others called for a program of Federal aid with provision for State and local control of expenditures and educational policies; for an adequate teacher retirement system, for the further adjustment of school programs to meet war needs, including increased emphasis upon such subjects and skills as are needed for effective prosecution of the war; for systematic programs of vocational guidance; for support of the child labor amendment to the Constitution; and for the protection of the right to unfettered teaching or academic freedom, especially in connection with freedom to discuss controversial issues in the classroom.

The equal rights clause states that the Association "advocates, as a logical extension of the principles of democracy, that men and women shall have equal legal status throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

Federal Department

The N. E. A. also declared that a department of education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet should be established, urged that the Federal Government disseminate information on problems of education; and that until Congress establishes a department of education "funds appropriated to the Office of Education should be augmented to make its efforts increasingly effective."

A full system of free public schools beginning with the nursery school and extending through a free public university, to be established by each state, was recommended in the N. E. A. platform.

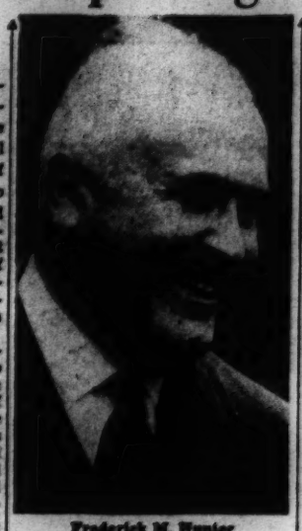
This system should include schools for children in rural communities, special provision for the education of handicapped and gifted children, and a complete program of vocational education for youth and adults as part of local school systems, with part-time and evening classes provided when necessary.

Increasing emphasis on public relations was recommended. Co-operation with national movements among parents and teachers to bring the school, home, and community into closer co-operation was endorsed. It was further declared that "the Association advocates teaching children the truth about war, its costs in human life and ideals and material wealth; the values of peace; and the need of international co-operation by such means as courts of arbitration."

Unforeseen

Points concerning the operation of the Hatch Act in curtailing citizenship and professional duties and rights of teachers have been discussed in both representative and special meetings of the convention, together with recommendations for supporting its revision.

In an address before the National League of Teachers Associations, Miss Dorothy Osborne, President of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Teachers Club, maintained that although there seems no reason to believe that this act was designed to restrain teachers from improper political precedure, it in effect operates in unforeseen ways to limit their rightful exercise of personal and professional activity. Under its provisions a teacher may not be a delegate to a national political convention, may not serve as a member of a national, state or local political committee, may not belong to a political club or make a political speech, Miss Osborne said. Furthermore, "he may not be a candidate for any public office, not even that of county or state superintendent of schools." He also may not discuss Federal policies involved in any election or the qualifications of candidates for Federal office "in any classroom or in a teachers' meeting." He may not say or do anything that will influence any nomination or election.



Frederick M. Hunter

Chancellor, Oregon State System of Higher Education, attacked problem of postwar depression and unemployment at National Education Association convention at Denver, Colo.

Favors Amendments

Declaring that teachers are not political employees but members of a profession, Miss Osborne said also that instructors in branches of the social sciences (history, civics, etc.) having to do with the rights and duties of citizens cannot teach such subjects effectively without freedom to present both sides of controversial issues. "Likewise," she said, "we who are denied rights and privileges of citizenship are not in a favorable position to teach the duties of citizenship to others."

Miss Osborne informed her audience that the author of the bill is in favor of certain amendments which would help to clear up this paradoxical situation, and that the amending bill has been reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Postwar planning to insure world co-operation and the avoidance of traditional postwar evils occupied the attention of teachers at several meetings. A need to expand our ideas of democracy to include a concept of economic security and opportunity was stressed by Mrs. Arthur Brin, member of the Board of Directors of the National Council of Jewish Women, speaking to a morning assembly on a phase of planning for peace.

"Industrial democracy must be the achievement of the 20th century," she declared. "We must find a way to allay fears of want, and dread of economic insecurity. Our democracy, which rejects the solution of the totalitarian governments, must find a solution of its own."

In presenting to the public relations session a war policy for American schools, Frederick M. Hunter, chancellor Oregon State System of Higher Education, also attacked the problem of postwar depression and unemployment, and called for a plan providing a system of vocational and work-experience, education aiming at the adjustment of all youth through the upper levels of high school and into actual production occupations and higher institutions of professional training and specialization.

Towering Needs

Listing as vital the towering needs of the armed forces for engineers, chemists, physicists, production managers, dentists and technologists by thousands and hundreds of thousands, Mr. Hunter said, "In the face of this cast roster of human resources that we must have in order to win this war, we remember the four million idle youth, aged 17 to 25, who cried out to the nation for jobs six or eight years ago."

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Lawley Yard Finishes 11th Patrol Craft

War Activities in New England

Lawley Launching Scheduled — Another speedy patrol craft, the PC-616, will be launched for the Navy at the Lawley Shipyard, Neponset, on July 4. It will be the 11th craft of that type launched at the yard since it began a wartime program. The vessel will be sponsored by Mrs. George F. Carriero, wife of Lieut. Commander Carriero who is Naval inspector of conversion and repairs at the plant.

Old Ironsides for Marblehead?— The Selectmen of Marblehead, Mass., have appealed to Representative George Bates (R) to have the old Frigate Constitution, forced by wartime shortage of berths to leave the Charlestown Navy Yard, brought to the old Bay State seafaring town for the duration. More than 25 per cent of the Constitution's crew in 1812 is said to have been men of Marblehead. Portland, Maine, and Portsmouth, N. H., are also bidding for the historic craft.

The Cat Came Back—A 17-year-old Massachusetts seaman came back from his first torpedoing with the story of the ship's cat which he saved. "We were in the lifeboat 7½ days with not much to eat beside hardtack," he said. "The cat didn't like hardtack, and wouldn't eat a bite until some flying fish landed in the boat. Before we got to shore, though, she ate hardtack and liked it."

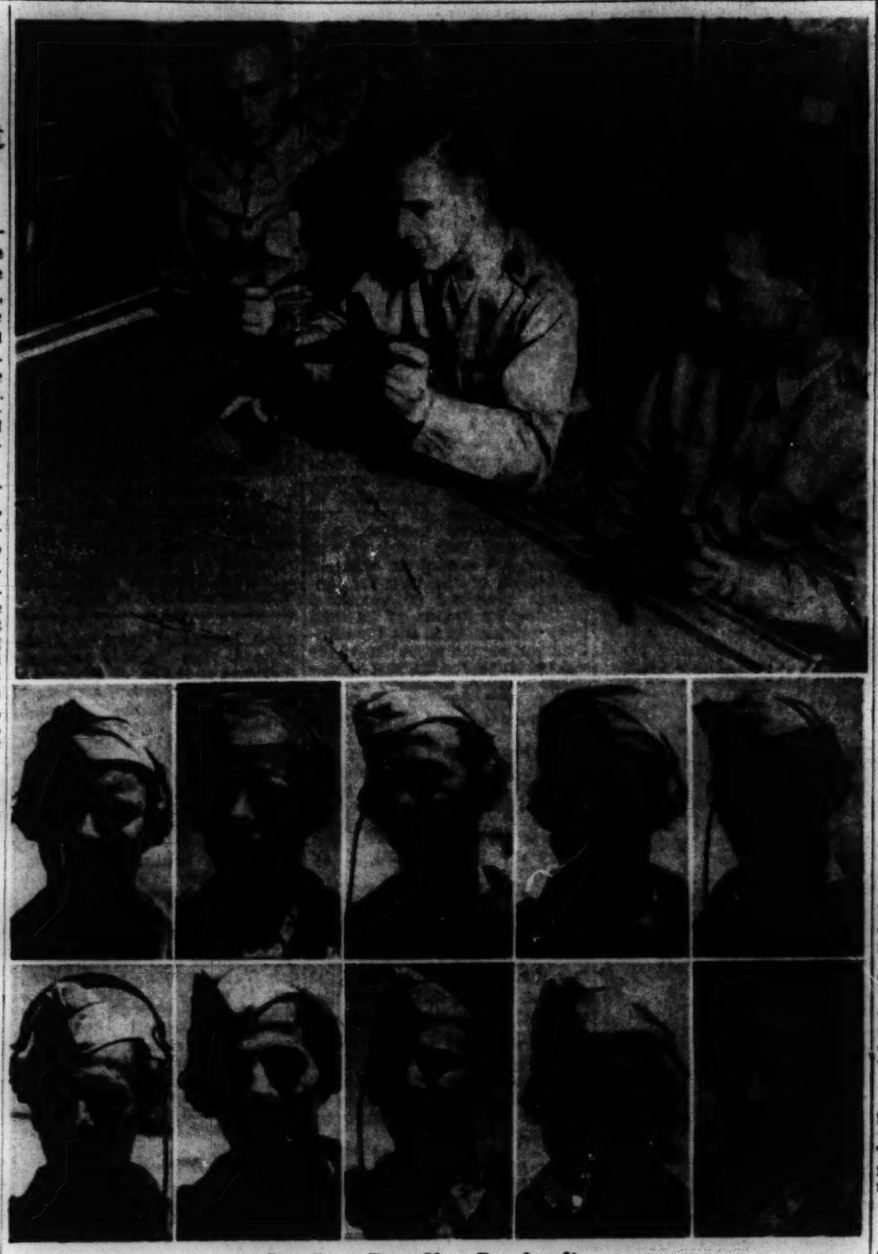
She Gave Her All—Mrs. Leonard Jellis, Sr., of Lexington, Mass., mother of three boys now in the armed service of the United States, has only one regret—she has only three sons to give to her country.

Mrs. Jellis appeared today at the Naval Recruiting Station in Boston, prepared to waive the minority of her 17-year-old son, Winsor Jellis. The Lexington youth followed his two brothers into the service by less than a month. He graduated from Lexington High School two weeks ago, and since then, he said, his ambition has been to join his brothers.

Leonard Jellis, Jr., joined the Army on June 3. Arthur B. Jellis, the second son, was recruited in the Navy yesterday, his birthday. The father of the boys, Leonard Jellis, Sr., has an application on file for enlistment in the Navy.

Col. Smith Continues on Duty— Col. William A. Smith, genial commander of Fort Devens, has been continued on active duty by order of Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army.

The veteran Army officer, who recently reached the retirement age, would normally have been released from service. But with the nation at war the War Department, recognizing his record as post commander at Fort Devens, paid high tribute to his ability by placing him on active duty again. Colonel Smith has been in command of the huge Massachusetts fort since Sept. 24, 1940, and has seen the inland post mushroom from a garrison of 2,548 men to one of the largest Army posts in the country.



Bay State Boys Now Bombardiers

Model fleets are used by instructors at the Midland Army Flying School, Texas, to teach future bombardiers the tactics of destroying enemy naval units. Here an instructor (center, above) uses scale models of a Japanese task force to illustrate a point in the art of aerial assault. Bottom, left to right, top row: Ralph E. Hansen, Henry L. Mackie, Homer Drakoulas, Charles R. Atkinson, Joseph E. Finneran. Bottom row: W. H. Graves, John N. Gekas, William J. O'Brien, Albert A. Abrahamian and Ralph D. Lider.

Massachusetts Boys Receive Their Wings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARMY FLYING SCHOOL, Midlands, Texas, July 2—Eleven Massachusetts boys, thoroughly trained for the heroic role of bombardiers in the Army Air Force, today received their silver wings and commissions as Second Lieutenants in the fourth and largest class yet to be graduated from the world's largest bombardier school here.

The new officers were immediately assigned to active duty, without even a chance to take time off to admire their newly decorated chests and shoulders. Some will leave immediately for combat duty, others will be instructors for the endless stream of American youth yet to be trained, according to Lieut. Col. Richard H. Smith, director of training.

In 12 short weeks these specially chosen youths have learned the art that will enable them to follow those Air Force bombardiers who are already proving their mettle in the skies over the Mditerranean, Alaska, and Tokyo.

To become one of the "most dangerous men in the world," the fledgling bombardier goes through a kindergarten period on the ground, studying the theory of bombardment aviation and the mysteries of the potent weapon of his profession—the secret United States bombsight. While still on the ground, they learn to bomb from the "highchair," an ingenious bombing trainer on stilts.

When they've become proficient in the theory, when they've mastered the "highchair," they learn by doing. Crouched over bombsights in the "greenhouse" nose of their training planes they go over more than 80 miles of barren prarie—with hundreds of 100-pound practice bombs.

Their life while in training is planned down to the last detail. It has to be, for it's urgent that the bombardiers be able to jump immediately into their duties as officers. Careful physical training, good food, rest and recreation groom them for their exacting job.

The results of their training can be seen in communiqués from the battlefronts. It's the bombardier who sinks the ships and puts the "Sunday punch" into our war in the air.

The Bay State Boys in today's graduating class were: Albert A. Abrahamian, Watertown; W. H. Graves, Amesbury; Ralph E. Hansen, Arlington; Homer Drakoulas, Haverhill; Henry L. Mackie, Hubbardstown; Joseph E. Finneran, Jamaica Plain; John N. Gekas, Lowell; Ralph D. Liter, New Bedford; William J. O'Brien, Northampton; Charles R. Atkinson, Roslindale, and Joseph A. Fournier, Taunton.

500 Hub Children Off to Camp Soon

More than 500 children, some with their mothers, will go to "Wonderland," the Salvation Army's Fresh Air Camp on Lake Massapoag, Sharon, when it opens for the season on Wednesday.

Gathered from the most unfortunate sections of the City by various child welfare organizations, the guests will stay for 14 days at the camp and will have all the food they can eat, including plenty of fresh milk. There will be a full program of supervised sports, swimming, and recreation, under the direction of Mrs. Colonel Richard F. Stretton, wife of the Army's New England head, and Dr. Karlton G. Percy, noted Boston pediatrician.

N. E. Men Prisoners At Shanghai Listed By Washington

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—The War Department made public today the names of 111 American sailors and marines who are held as prisoners of war by the Japanese at Shanghai.

Of these prisoners, 72 were serving at Peiping and 39 at Tientsin. The list includes three officers and 11 enlisted men of the Navy and 11 officers and 86 enlisted men of the Marine Corps. In each case, next of kin has been notified by the Navy Department or Marine Corps.

New Englanders among the prisoners and next of kin include:

Marine Corps

Massachusetts: Ashurst, William M. Colonel—Mrs. William W. Ashurst, wife, 17 Devens Street, Marlboro; Foster, Abner E. Master Gunnery Sergeant—Mrs. Abner E. Foster, wife, Bedford Street, Burlington; Lareau, Robert A. Corporal—Mrs. Corinne C. Lareau, mother, 12 Hancock Street, Springfield.

Connecticut: Carpenter, Thomas R., Platoon Sergeant—Mrs. Lillian F. Carpenter, mother, Box 24, Canton; Koosyta, Frank J. Sergeant—Mrs. Catherine Koosyta, mother, 98 Henry Street, New Britain.

Vermont: Reilly, Walter J. Sergeant—Mrs. Mina Reilly, mother, 60 Bellevue Avenue, Rutland.

Navy

The sole Navy prisoner from New England is Earl Russell Johnson, Hospital Apprentice, first class—Mrs. Anna Johnson, mother, 1 Truro Street, Quincy.

Today on Short Waves

London—4:00 p. m.—"Hello, Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Moscow—4:30 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 9.1 meg., 36.9 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 9.1 meg., 36.9 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time) VLQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.3 m.

Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time) VLQ1, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Employment Leaders Disclose This Class Sets Up a Problem

The white collar man over 40 whose job is shaky is now becoming a problem and very little is being done to train him for war work.

This judgment was brought out today by inquiry among employment managers.

Training is required to fit men over 40 into industry. Except for a fraction of relief cases on Work Projects Administration rolls, such training is not being made available, it is reported.

Quite a few of the older workers face the dilemma of present or prospective joblessness. They are getting to be the biggest class, say employment men.

Of course if a man over 40 can spend eight hours a day for 10 weeks in a vocational course, he can qualify for a factory job. That is where the younger people with no responsibilities are coming in.

But the older worker with a family generally has to hold on to his job as long as he has it, or if he is already out of work, must keep looking around and picking up what he can. He can't swing eight hours of training a day besides.

Training Need

A four or five-hour course in the evening, that a man past 40 can take after his regular day is finished, is pointed to as today's big unfilled need.

The course would have to run twice as long as the present day courses. The white collar man would probably have to put in 20 weeks of night schooling.

The training would then turn him out as a semi-skilled machine operator. He could run a lathe, a milling machine, a drill press, etc.

There is a big demand by war industry for such workers.

Pay would probably average 70 to 75 cents an hour, which is about 15 cents above the usual pay for the highest paid unskilled labor. Weekly earnings would probably run between $35 and $40 a week.

This compares very favorably, it is said, with what many salesmen have lately been making. These figures incidentally come from one of the most competent men in the employment field.

Manpower Reservoir Now

"It is hard to place a man over 40 who has had no mechanical training," he commented.

"The ordinary white collar worker is finding the location of a job in war industry very tough.

"Right now there is quite a reservoir of manpower, because of priorities and shortages of materials. The men under 40 will largely be taken up in the draft. Not too much of a problem is to be found there.

"It is chiefly in the salesmen's occupations that the difficulty comes. For the past 20 years our endeavor has been geared to a theory of distribution.

"Now with materials cut, many manufacturers do not have to sell goods any more. Anything they make they can sell to the Army and Navy. Non-essential goods are being reduced. Anything not for the Army and Navy will probably be rationed. Merchandizing and distribution are out for the duration, so far as many individuals are concerned.

"The question is what are we going to do with the ex-bond salesman, the ex-tire salesman, the ex-automobile salesman, the ex-oil, the ex-refrigerator, the ex-washing machine, the ex-vacuum cleaner salesmen?

"There is an enormous army of such men who have been displaced. Can the older ones be adapted to industry?

WPA Only Means

"Obviously, given the proper training they could be converted. Training, however, is going to be a problem, because first of all there is no means by which they can get training and be paid for it with the exception of the WPA.

"Most of these men want to prepare for industry, but they must provide for their families at the same time. Many who are still employed can see that in six months their jobs won't be there any more.

"To date vocational training has been highly successful. Thousands of men have been prepared to take their places in war industries.

"But very often this training is not adapted to the older man who is now employed but anticipates being unemployed, because it requires eight hours a day.

"There is a real demand on the part of these men for training courses that can be undertaken while they continue to work at their usual occupations, preferably a course of four or five hours a night.

"By extending training advantages to this class, many more men can be made available for the war effort."

Up to the present the educational authorities have not put on night courses for older men, added the employment expert, because they felt that the supply of younger men who could take the eight-hour course was sufficient.

"Postcard" for Berlin

A new twist in selling War Bonds and stamps was introduced to the Boston public yesterday at the Parkman Bandstand on the Common by radio stars from Station WEEI. A popular song title would be named by the presiding master of ceremonies and a price placed on it. The audience would then buy stamps and bonds until this established price was reached. Then radio songstress Jean Collins, shown here, would sing the "auctioned" tune. One song "sold" for $2,100. Each person purchasing one dollar or more in stamps or bonds was entitled to sign his name on a 350-pound bomb, part of which is also shown above, which is destined for some Axis city.

'Ten-Cent Tours' Issued by the 'El'

The Boston Elevated Railway has ready for free distribution a new illustrated booklet in color called "Ten-Cent Tours" which is a calendar of places to go to and things to do during the Summer season.

The booklet records many activities which will take place during the Summer, including sporting events, picnics, beach parties, excursions, concerts and lectures, most of them free. A special section is devoted to service men. The booklet may be obtained at the information booth, Park Street subway station, at the various collectors' booths, or by writing to the Elevated at the Park Square Building.

Room Rentals In Connecticut At 1941 Level

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 2 — Rent control reached the rooming houses, hotels, tourist cabins and auto trailer camps of Connecticut defense areas this week. The Office of Price Administration posted regulations, effective July 1 in Bridgeport, Waterbury, Hartford and their suburbs, setting room rentals back to the level of April, 1941, more than a year ago.

The order concerning room rentals followed an earlier order freezing rental of houses and apartments, against which landlords are still protesting vainly. Hotel keepers, boarding house landladies and the proprietors of auto trailer camps took their order with better grace, at least so far as the general public knew. There was not a murmur of complaint.

Lack of Rooms

Not high rent, but lack of rooms, is the more serious situation in these defense areas. Men with good jobs, able to pay even a high rent for living quarters, are refusing to stay on the job because they cannot find accommodations for their families. Clarence B. Perkins, personnel director of the Pratt & Whitney (machine tool) factory, said this week that war production was being increasingly handicapped by the housing shortage.

Lack of sufficient safe and sanitary housing in Hartford threatens a "community health catastrophe," declared Dr. Alfred L. Burgdorf, city health officer.

White-Collar Workers

A partial solution of both the housing problem and the employment problem was seen in the suggestion that white collar workers, now employed in Hartford offices, be used to man evening shifts in war factories. Part-time employment of these office workers will shortly become necessary on a large scale, predicted Thomas J. Mills, state labor department research man.

Only a few Connecticut plants are actually on an "all-out" production program with three shifts a day, seven days a week, and each shift fully manned. To bring these factories up to full production will take new thousands of workers in the year ahead. Not only will the manufacturers need the part-time help of people now engaged in office jobs, thinks Mr. Mills. They will need also to hire many women, minors and physically handicapped persons as full-time shop workers.

Manager of Personnel

One of the men who built the Connecticut State Labor Department and gave it a national reputation for maintaining peace between management and labor has been Morgan Mooney, deputy commissioner, who came to the state service from graduate study at Yale. This week Mr. Mooney went to the United Aircraft Corporation as assistant manager of personnel for all its plants.

'Railroaded'

The Farm Security Administration's migratory labor camps are still disturbing the peace of mind of Connecticut country towns. Hartland is the latest to make formal protest because a CCC camp in Hartland is now to be turned over to the Farm Security people for housing 300 Negro tobacco workers.

That will double the population of Hartland, points out the first selectman, who does not consider that increase a blessing. The camp was "railroaded" into Hartland before town officials knew what was going on, he complains. Two other towns, nearer the tobacco plantations, had noisily refused to have anything to do with the FSA's labor camps. When the army consented to release the CCC camps in Hartland and Somers, the deal was quickly closed. Somers, so far, has not protested.

Summer Session

Yale opened its first wartime summer session with an enrollment of 3,000.

Not Opening

The Connecticut building at the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass., will not be opened this year.

Priority Violation Is Charged by WPB

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP) — The War Production Board, accusing the companies of violating priorities, has prohibited Manning Bowman & Co. of Meriden, Conn., from selling electrical supplies containing aluminum.

The order announced recently is effective until revoked, and, WPB declared, "may continue in effect for the duration of the war."

In addition, the Connecticut firm was prohibited from processing, assembling or producing any electrical appliances, or materials going into such appliances, for six months. The company was charged with unauthorized acceptance and use last January of 17,000 pounds of aluminum scrap, which it made into grids for waffle irons.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, July 3

12 noon WMEX 1510kc.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.33mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.72mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.72mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Books.
7:45 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.47mc 25.6m)

9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
9:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Maritime Melodies.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Recorded Music.
5:30 p. m.—"Half and Half."
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Sports Leader, Organ.
6:45 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orch.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-Washington Senators Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news.
6:45 p. m.—"Dimout Roundtable."
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—"Data With a Dice."
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Weidler Brothers.
8:00 p. m.—"Salute to Gen. Douglas MacArthur."
8:30 p. m.—"It Pays to Be Ignorant"; Quiz Show.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Americans at the Ramparts," drama-music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Reid Robinson, "Tax Question."
10:30 p. m.—Tiny Hill's Orch.
10:45 p. m.—Art Jarrett's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—J. B. Priestley, London.
11:30 p. m.—Dick Jurgen's Orch.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 208 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 8 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Bridgeport — Sundays, 4:45 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
Hartford — Sundays, 9:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven — Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London — Second and fourth Thursdays, 9:15 a. m., Thursday, July 2, 8:45 a. m., WNLC, 1400kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland — Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 3:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.31mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m), WHAI, 1290kc.
New Bedford—First and third Thursdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield — Week July 13, 8:45 a. m., WBZA, 1330kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1340kc.
Worcester: Second Fridays, 4 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNH, 1200kc
Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Friday, July 31, 7:15 a. m., WPCT, 1450kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, Monday, Aug. 31, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 8:30 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.31mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesdays of the month, 7:15 p. m., KPSK, 6.06mc (49.5m).
Panama City—First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., KP5A, 11.70mc (25.64mc).

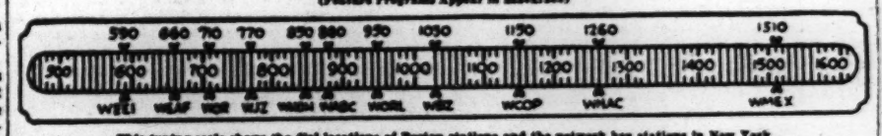
Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-150w
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Martin," sketch ..	Boston Red Sox-Wash.	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:15 News Reports	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch ..	Senators baseball game.	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:30 News; Hollywood ..	Dance music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Red Sox-Wash.	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:45 Jobs for Victory	"15 Min. from Broadway"	"Right to Happiness" ..	Senators baseball game	Price Control; Orchestra
4:00 Interview	News Service	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Wash.	Dance Matinee .....
4:15 "Wisconsin Salutes"	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Senators baseball game	Freddie Martin's Orch.
4:30 Studio Speaker	Club Matinee; variety ..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Wash.	Griff Williams's Orch.
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown" ..	Senators baseball game	Dick Powell, songs ....
5:00 Musical Camera:	Kenneth Wilson, Console	"When a Girl Marries" ..	Sports Matinee	Glen Gray's Orchestra ..
5:15 Joan Collins; orch.	Adventures of Sea Hound	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Gene Krupp's Orchestra .
5:30 Songs; Jay Wesley.	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music .....
5:45 Ben Bernie; music ..	"Wanderer of Wasteland"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00 News comment	War Headlines; Sports ..	News; Sports Reporter ..	News Service	Sports comments .....
6:15 Bill Stern; songs	News; War Commentary ..	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time ....
6:30 Frazier Hunt; News	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music ..	Press Roundup; Sports ..	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	"Dim-Out Roundtable" ..	Sports results .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Busy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory .....
7:15 Glenn Miller's Or ..	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	Richard Saltinger, news.
7:30 "Maudie's Diary"; ..	Sen. Pat McCarren	Al Pearce's Gang	"Confidentially Yours" ..	Political talk .....
7:45 dramatic sketch	Frontline Headlines	Al Pearce's Gang	Weidler Brothers	Treasury Star Parade ....
8:00 "Death Valley Days'	"Untypes"; Joe Rines'	Stanley Stafford, Fanny	"Salute to Gen. Mac-	"Excursions in Science"
8:15 "Death Valley Days'	Orchestra	Brice; guests; orchestra	Arthur"	Price Control; Music ..
8:30 Jim Beshus Show: ..	"On the Boulevard"	The Aldrich Family:	"It Pays to Be Ignorant"	"Songs of the Range" ..
8:45 c'm'dy; songs; news	"Stars on Ice"	dramatic sketch	quiz show	Negro Spirituals .....
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Bob Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news ..	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur program	"How Shall We Deal	Jerry Lester; Mary Mar-	News Service	cal Album"; records ....
9:30 "Big Town"; drama ..	With Germany After the	tin; Victor Borge; Music	"Americans at the	Classical Album .....
9:45 "Big Town"; drama ..	War?"; Jingles	Maids; orch.; guests ..	Ramparts"; music-drama	Classical Album .....
10:00 "First Line"; do-	Lum 'n' Abner	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Raymond Gram Swing	News report .....
10:15 cument program	Amazing Marvins On";	Quinlan's orchestra	Reid Robinson; Taxes ..	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 "Dim-Out Rendezv" ..	Morgan Beatty, news ..	"Dim-Out Roundtable" ..	Dance orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orch. ..
10:45 News; Sports	News Here and Abroad ..	"War Bond Drama"	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch. ..
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter ..	News Service	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15 Rideout; Music	News Service	Music You Want	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Henchman" .....
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End; music .....
11:45 Music; Orchestra ..	"Dim-Out Roundtable" ..	News Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End; News .....

Friday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-150w
7:00 Top o' the Morning ..	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Newsreah	Musical Clock; News...	News Service	.....
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Garden Talk; Music	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News	Musical Clock	.....
8:00 News of the World ..	Adrian O'Brien; music	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Five Star News .....
8:15 Shopping talk	and time	Military Band; News ..	"George & Dixie"; News	Post Exchange .....
8:30 Carl Moore; variety	Music of Many Lands ...	Morning Toast; Fred and	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Post Exchange .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News ..	News; Music	Posey	Ruth Moss Interviews..	"The Esquires" .....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue..	Fishermen's News	News; Num and Strum ..	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:15 "Jane Eyre"	"Breakfast Club"	"Funny Money Man" ...	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:30 Songs in the Wind..	"Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	Organ; Vocalists	"Your Morning Pickup" ..
9:45 "Thus, We Live"	"Breakfast Club"	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Your Morning Pickup" ..
10:00 "Valiant Lady"; sk.	Air Express Music	"Beat Johnson"; sketch.	Recorded RBC News	Quincy Bible Study Hour
10:15 American Stories ..	Helen Hall, News	"Bachelor's Children" ..	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 "Stepmother"	Betty Pierce, talk	"Help Mate"; drama	Treasury Star Parade ..	"Shopping With You" ..
10:45 "Food Fair"	Dim-Out Roundtable	"Meet the Band"	.....	"Shopping With You" ..
11:00 Chore-Le-'n'-Men ..	"Second Husband"; sk..	"Road of Life"; sketch..	New England Cupboard..	Talk: "Brass Hats" ....
11:15 News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk..	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Australian News	Organ recital .....
11:30 "Bright Horizons" ..	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Against the Storm"	Yankee House Party; va-	Christian Science Prgrm.
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"; sk....	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch..	riety; orchestra	News Service .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newsreel	News; Num and Strum...	Beatie Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz	"Judy and Jane"; sketch	"Gene and Glenn"	Circle C Ranch Boys ....
12:30 "Helen Trent";	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense; Music	Italian Melodies .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" ..	Hour	Terrace Room Ensemble.	Musical Roundup; Orchid	Italian Melodies .....
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	War Commentary	Mildred Carlson, talk ..	News Service	Council for Democracy ..
1:15 Serial drama	Gospel Songs	Treasury Star Parade....	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox .....
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	Summer Serenade with	Sketches in Melody	Marjorie Mills Hour	Leona Yanni, soprano ..
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Margaret Janis	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Howard Barlow's Orch. ..
2:00 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World" ..	Musical Roundup	Victory program .....
2:15 Serial drama	Dance Music	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Musical Roundup; News.	Leatherneck Parade ....
2:30 "We Love and Learn"	Air Express Music	Guiding Light; drama...	Sports; Light Opera ...	Jean Harper, songs ....
2:45 Peggy Young's Fam. ..	Fishermen's Program ..	Betty Crocker	"Marching Along"	News Service .....
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Martin"; sketch..	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:15 N. Marbis, news	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:30 News; Hollywood	News; Men of the Sea...	"Pepper Young's Family"	"Shady Valley Folks"; sk	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:45 "Swing Time"; Talk	Southernaires; quartet ..	"Right to Happiness" ..	"Shady Valley Folks"; sk	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
4:00 Bond Wagon	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Music; "Rhythmettes" ..	Dance Matinee; records
4:15 Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Walter Compton, News..	Carmen Miranda, songs ..
4:30 Exploring Space	Club Matinee; variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Comments	Lucky Millander's Orch.
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown" ..	Pan Americana	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
5:00 "Musical Camera":	Luther Songs	"When a Girl Marries"...	Sports Matinee	Woody Herman's Orch. ..
5:15 Joan Collins; orch.	The Man Behind Medal"..	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	Guy Lombardo's Orch. ..
5:30 Songs; Orchestra ..	"Flying Patrol"; drama.	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music .....
5:45 Ben Bernie, music ..	"Wanderer of Wasteland"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk ....
6:00 News; Reports	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter ..	News Service	Sports; reports .....
6:15 Hedda Hopper	News Service	Herb Lewis, songs	Twilight baseball game:	Sports; Waltz Time ....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music ...	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Twilight baseball game:	Sports results .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Songs for Service Men	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	March to Victory .....
7:15 "Dear Public"; sk....	Geoffrey Harwood, Talk	News of the World	Twilight baseball game:	Richard Saltinger, news.
7:30 "Duke and Minnie";	"The Lone Ranger";	Grand Central Station;	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	Rudolph Friml's Music ..
7:45 quiz show; music	drama	dramatic sketch	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	Treasury Parade .....
8:00 Lowtown Stadium	"Academy Award";	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sing Up the News" ...	Morton Gould's Music ..
8:15 Concerto; Fritz	drama	Graham; orchestra	Paul Mallett,	"Price Control"; records
8:30 Reiner, conductor ..	Meet Your Navy; orches-	"Information Please!" ..	"Songs Marching Men",	The Lyric Theater .....
8:45 Concert; News	tra; songs; choir	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Fulton Lewis, Jr. News.	The Lyric Theater .....
9:00 "Playhouse"; Ray	Air Express Music	"Walls Have Tongues";	Gabriel Heatter, News...	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Block's Orchestra..	"Listen, Americas"	Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jimmie Fidler	cal Album" .....
9:30 "Duke Ellington	"Listen, Americas"	"Your War"; drama	"Double or Nothing";	"Classical Album" .....
9:45 Boy"; serial	Dinah Shore, songs	"Your War"; drama	quiz with guests	"Classical Album" .....
10:00 "How'm I Doin'"; ..	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"People Are Funny" ...	Cedric Foster, News....	News reports .....

Religion Called Only Base for World Order—New Films at the 'Met'

Wellesley Speaker Sees Men As Sons of 'Divine Father'

By Donald Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 2—Any real world order must be rooted and grounded in religion, according to Dr. Roland H. Bainton, professor of Church History at Yale University, who lectured this morning and last night at the New England Institute of International Relations, at Wellesley College.

Dr. Bainton's positive statement stood out sharply in the picture of possible postwar conditions which has been built up through successive lectures and discussions at the Institute. Some plans for approach to a new order have been proposed because of their practicality and efficiency. Others have been based primarily upon human good will and the similarity of human beings. But Dr. Bainton insisted that no plan can work unless it is founded on something much more than human good will and human agreements.

Sons of One "Divine Father"

The good will involved in true world government must be based, he said, on the fact that all men are brothers because they are the sons of one Divine Father—not because their human problems are similar. And world government must be based on recognition of Divine government—not upon an attempt to fuse the best human concepts.

The ideals absolutely necessary to establishment of any satisfactory world order, Dr. Bainton explained, are—in his opinion—three: First, the moral order of the universe; second, the unity and dignity of man; third, the derivation of justice from moral order, not from power. These three, he continued, have a religious foundation, and when stripped of that basis, are weak.

The philosophy finding expression today in Naziism is based on a quite different set of principles, Dr. Bainton said. Their cardinal point is that at intervals a surge of power develops in certain peoples which of itself fits them to lead the human race to new heights—and that all means used to reach these heights are justified by the possession of this power, even when these means are inhuman and cruel.

This, of course, is a development of the idea of the survival of the fittest in an evolutionary process in which the weak succumb and are used as stepping stones in the upward climb of the strong. It also reflects the Machiavellian theory that the prince and the state can do no wrong.

Axis Leaders Fearful

But, says Dr. Bainton, these theories are definitely human, with no deeper basis. And the way in which they work out is shown, he believes, in the fact that men such as Hitler and Mussolini feel compelled to live in the midst of all sorts of measures to guard their personal safety. In fact, he declared, "Such men have failed to gain the great freedom—the freedom from fear. For reliance on mere power can never banish fear. It is more apt to increase it."

But, he continued, preaching of religion is not enough to head the world toward a solidly-founded order. It is demonstration of Christian principles that is required. And this demonstration may well take the form of feeding hungry Europe—before the war ends, wherever possible.

"We dare not wait," Dr. Bainton declared, "until the war is over to relieve distress in Europe. If we do, we shall find the populations there so reduced, and the survivors so depleted, that all appeals to new values will be utterly vain. They must first be fed. And likewise they must be healed by the softening of humiliation."

Other ways in which to give concrete proof that the Christian democracies mean to practice Christian principles of brotherhood, might include repeal of the Oriental exclusion act, Dr. Bainton suggested. Such a repeal would hearten the Indians and the Chinese, he believes—and, under present circumstances the Japanese would not be affected, of course.

The western nations might also fulfill all promises to withdraw claims for extraterritoriality in China, he said, and Latin American nations might be invited to join with the United States in control of the Panama Canal, as a prelude to internationalization of all important waterways.

Ways to Unity and Dignity

"These may seem little things," Dr. Bainton admitted, "but they would do much to demonstrate our own devotion to the ideals of the moral order of the universe, the unity and dignity of man, and the derivation of justice—not from power, but from moral order."

Tracing the development of moral trends through the centuries, Dr. Bainton alleged that the discovery of America meant a distinct setback in European morals—because of the exploitation of native races in the New World, and the seizing of their wealth. But now, he believed, the New World has the opportunity to more than make up for this setback, by taking the lead in demonstrating Christian principles.

Tonight's lecture is the last in the Institute's evening series, open to the public. Dr. Paune Chi Yu, Consul General for the Republic of China, in New York City, will speak on "China in the New World." The meeting opens at 8:15, in Alumnae Hall.

Institute Classroom Under Canopy of Shade Trees at Wellesley College

Left: A typical discussion group on the shady campus lawn weighs world politics during the Conference of the New England Institute of International Relations. Leader Carl J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament and Assembly of the League of Nations, is distinguished by an identifying name-plate on his chair-back. Right: Dr. Roland H. Bainton, professor of Church History at Yale University, who lectured before the Institute last night and this morning. Dr. Bainton also leads lawn discussion groups.

Social Progress Institute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 2—The tenth Summer Institute for Social Progress will open its sessions at Wellesley College this year on Saturday, July 4, the day following the close of the New England Institute of International Relations, which is also held on the college campus.

This year the Institute for Social Progress has condensed its usual two-week schedule into the period beginning with the holiday weekend and extending through July 10. Its discussions and lectures will center around the theme, "How Can We Win the War and Prepare for Peace?"

Labor leaders, economists and political scientists will lead the discussions on strictly practical phases of the American effort to win the war and the peace.

Among other things, the faculty and members of the institute will look closely at the various means the Federal Government is employing to unify America's war effort. They will attempt, too, to find out whether any of the new controls over farming, industry, banking, and so forth can be adapted to use in the postwar period, in combatting unemployment and poverty.

Registration for the institute will begin at 10 a. m. on Saturday morning. The office is to be located in Stone Hall.

The opening session will begin at 11 a. m. Herbert Gezork of Wellesley College, will speak on the subject: "What Stake Has Religion in a Democratic Victory?"

Peace Problems Topic for Radio Town Meeting

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"How Shall We Deal With Germany After the War?" is the subject of tonight's "America's Town Meeting of the Air." The speakers are Bernadotte Schmitt, professor of modern history, University of Chicago; Jacob Van Ek, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, University of Colorado; and Frederick D. Bramhall, professor of political science, University of Colorado, BLUE-WHDH, 9 p. m.

Sergeant Alvin York will speak from Knoxville, Tenn., as part of a "Salute to Gen. Douglas MacArthur," presented by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Gary Cooper will play a scene from the film, "Sergeant York." Max Singer, commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, will speak and Paul Douglas will be master of ceremonies, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada will discuss "Salary Adjustments for Post Office Employees," BLUE-WHDH, 7:30 p. m.

'Mrs. Miniver' July 30

"Mrs. Miniver," the film version of Jan Struther's book, will be at the State and Orpheum in Boston, beginning Thursday, July 30. It will be shown as a single feature. Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon, Teresa Wright, and Richard Ney are the principal players.

'Little Women' on Stage

Gloria Stuart will be seen at the Cambridge Summer Theater in Brattle Hall the week of July 13 in "The Dark Tower," Alexander Woollcott's and George S. Kaufman's combination of comedy and melodrama which was produced some seasons ago in New York. Sylvia Sidney will be at the same theater the week of July 20 in an adaptation of Louisa M. Alcott's "Little Women."

Pacific Films at Telepix

"Pacific Frontiers," which will head the program of short features at the Telepix beginning Friday, gives its attention to Australia, Hawaii, Midway, Wake, India, and the Philippines. Other items to be shown include a review of American history by Spencer Tracy, Icecapades review, two cartoons, Al Donahue and his orchestra, Hollywood Snapshots, and half an hour of newsreels.

'York' for RKO-Boston

"Sergeant York," with Gary Cooper in the title role, will be seen on the screen at the RKO-Boston beginning Friday. The companion feature will be "Mississippi Gambler," starring Kent Taylor and Frances Langford.

Holiday for Tax Offices

Federal tax offices throughout Massachusetts will be closed Saturday, July 4, Independence Day, Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue, announced today. Mr. Hassett said he had received an order from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington closing the offices for the day.

Lots of Fun for Visiting British Scouts

Boy Scouts of Boston—and Girl Scouts, too—are going all-out in an effort to see that the four British King Scouts who will be in the city July 4 and 5 to begin a 10-day visit in the United States, have the time of their lives.

Cecil Taylor of Somerville, Boston Council Scout Commissioner, and a special guard of honor of American Eagle Scouts will meet the boys when they arrive at the North Station on the morning of July 4. Also in the party will be Don W. Moyer, New England Executive of the Boy Scouts of America; Boyd Tollington, British Consul, and Herbert W. Lunn, Assistant Scout Executive of the Boston Council.

A Grand Assembly of about 5,000 Scouts, Sea Scouts, and Cubs of Boston and neighboring communities, will be held at the Hatch Memorial Shell on the Charles River Esplanade on July 5 at 4 p. m.

A reception and tea dance at the headquarters of the Girl Scouts, 87 Beacon Street, will be given to the British Scouts at 4:30 p. m., July 4.

Mrs. James L. Faden, President of the Massachusetts Girl Scouts, will be hostess, and there will be 65 Girl Scouts and 65 Boy Scouts present to help entertain the boys from England.

The four boys from Old England who will be present when 1942 New England celebrates its independence from the mother country have all been cited for gallantry in action in the blitz air-raids of last year. Stanley Newton, Leader of the 8th Holborn Troop, was chosen to play the leading part in a Ministry of Information film just released, "Men of Tomorrow," portraying Scout services in the war.

John Bethell, Leader of the 65th Birkenhead Troop, is possessor of the Bronze Cross of the Boy Scouts Association for conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty during the blitz.

Hugh Bright comes from Glasgow and is Leader of the 110th Troop there, which is now under consideration for an award for its work during the raids.

Roy Davis, who is a Southampton boy, has also a good record for work during air raids and in the national service.

The boys will be guests of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin at the official City of Boston Independence Day luncheon at the Parker House, and they will later appear at a celebration on the Common.

On the morning of July 5, they will be honored at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, where they will attend the 11 o'clock Morning Prayer. They will leave Boston that night, and arrangements have been made for them to be received by President Roosevelt when they arrive at the National Capital.

At the conclusion of their American tour, they will return to Canada en route to England.

To Receive Boston Honors

British Scouts Heroes in Air Raids

These King Scouts—highest ranking Boy Scouts of Great Britain—are known as "Blitz" Scouts for outstanding service during air raids over their home communities in the British Isles. Left to right—John Bethell, Birkenhead; Roy Davis, Southampton; Stanley Newton, London, and Hugh Bright, Clydeside, Glasgow. They will be in Boston July 4 and 5.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—
"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
"Watch on the Rhine," by Lillian Hellman, starring Walter Gilbert, Jessie Royce Landis and Cecelia Loftus. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"Skylark," by Samson Raphaelson, starring Madge Evans. 8:40. Matinee Saturday at 2:40.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30

Request Program (Repeated)

"Stars and Stripes Forever," March ..... Sousa
Overture to "Poet and Peasant" ..... Suppé
"The Flight of the Bumblebee" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
"Nutcracker" Ballet Suite ..... Tchaikovsky
"Largo" from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
Bolero ..... Ravel
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Lee Litvin
"Tales from the Vienna Woods" ..... Strauss
Arthur Fiedler, conductor

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Lady in Distress," Michael Redgrave and Sally Gray. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara and John Payne. 12:30, 3:00, 5:45, 9:00. "The Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy and Ellen Drew. 11:30, 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

Keith Memorial—
"My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, John Sutton and Carole Landis. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 3:00, 7, 10:10. "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Kenmore—
"Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton, 1, 4:30, 8. "The Grapes of Wrath," Henry Fonda, Jane Darwell. 2:30, 7:05, 9:30.

Metropolitan—
"The Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. 9:45, 12:40, 3:45, 6:48, 9:48. "Secret Agent of Japan," Nigel Bruce, Peter Lorre and Lynn Bari. 11:30, 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—
"Ringo on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda and Gene Tierney. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson and Van Johnson. 8:10 a. m., 12, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30.

Orpheum—
"Twin Beds," Joan Bennett and George Brent. 9:30, 12:41, 3:52, 7:03, 10:14. "Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 11:13, 2:33, 5:54, 9:15.

Paramount—
"To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara and John Payne. 9:30, 12:34, 3:40, 6:50, 10. "The Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy and Ellen Drew. 11:04, 2:10, 5:20, 8:26.

RKO-Boston—
"Private Buckaroo," Joe E. Lewis and Dick Powell. 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:15, 7:45, 10:15. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Joseph Allen, Jr., and Mary Howard. 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:00, 6:25, 9:05.

Scollay—
"Ringo on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda and Gene Tierney. 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:16, 6:55, 9:35. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson and Van Johnson. 10 a. m., 12:28, 3:15, 5:50, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Our Russian Front," "West Point on the Hudson," "Lake Carrier," "Pete Smith's," "Aero-batics," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Keep 'Em Rolling," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Twin Beds," Joan Bennett and George Brent. 12:09, 4:18, 7:12, 10:32. "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 11:30, 2:41, 5:42, 8:54.

Telepix—
"Japanese Menace," "Donald Duck," "Basil Coleman Travelstalk," "Pete Smith," "Picture People," "Byrd's Antarctic Outpost," and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
"She's in the Army," Veda Ann Borg and Lyle Talbot. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15. "Ellery Queen and Murder Ring," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50.

Uptown—
"Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce and Milton Berle. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. "Fantasia." 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 9:05 a. m., 12, 3, 6, 9. "All-American Co-ed," F. Langford. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Reap the Wild Wind," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "All-American Co-ed," Johnny Downs. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "The Westerner," and "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe and Gloria Dickson. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Secrets of Lone Wolf," Warren William and Ruth Ford. "Tuxedo Junction," Weaver Brothers. 3. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Close Call for Ellery Queen," Bill Gargan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Saboteur," Cummings and Priscilla Lane. 3:15, 9:25. "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis and George Montgomery. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "A Bedtime Story," Loretta Young and Fredric March. 2:30, 6:35, 9:45. "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien and Brian Donlevy. 4:45, 8.
Brookline Village: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings and Priscilla Lane. 2:25, 6, 9:35. "Young America," Jane Withers. 4:15, 7:50.
Cleveland Circle: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly and Richard Carlson. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. "All American Co-Ed," F. Langford. 9 and 8.
Harvard: "A Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis and Cesar Romero. "Mister V," Leslie Howard. 1, 6.
University: "Fantasia," 2:30, 6:30, 9:45. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings and Priscilla Lane. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 3 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Strange Case of Dr. Rx," Lionel Atwill and Anne Gwynne. "Heart of the Rio Grande," Gene Autry. 2, 7:30-11.
Strand: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer and Melvyn Douglas. 1:35, 4:35, "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 3:30, 7:30.
Codman: "True to the Army," Judy Canova and Allan Jones. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce and Milton Berle. 1:45, 7.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestom: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Rush Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce and Brod Crawford. 1:45, 7:40.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Jungle Book," Sabu. 2:10, 6:15. "Young America," Jane Withers. 4, 7:57.

HINGHAM—Loring Hall: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller. "Miss Polly," Isabel Jeans. Fitts and Slim Summerville. 1:30, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. 2:15, 6:30. "Rush Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 1:45, 6:00.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings and Priscilla Lane. "Jungle Book," Sabu. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Invaders," Leslie Howard, Raymond Massey and Laurence Olivier. 2:30, 9:15. "A Close Call for Ellery Queen," Bill Gargan. 4:10, 8:35.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Bad Lands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford. "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis and George Montgomery. Dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 1:40, 4:45, 7:50. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis and Olivia De Havilland. 2:01, 5:18, 9:17.
Maplewood: "Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Drums of the Congo," Stuart Irwin. 2, 7, 9:50. "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer. 3:55, 8:15.
Strand: "A Bedtime Story," Loretta Young. 2:35, 5:30. "Let's Get Tough," East Side Kids. 1:15, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:47, 7:47. "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer and Melvyn Douglas. 3:24, 9:24.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney and Dennis Morgan. "Almost Married," Robert Paige. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 2, 6:45, 10. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert, Mischa Auer. 3:50, 8:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien and Brian Donlevy. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy and Anne Shirley. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 1:45, 7:40.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Fly By Night," Nancy Kelly, Richard Carlson. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. "Stick to Your Guns," Bill Boyd. Stage Show. 2, 8.
Strand: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland and John Wayne. "All American Co-Ed," F. Langford and Johnny Downs. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. "Prisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. "Prisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. "Duke of the Navy," Ralph Byrd and Veda Ann Borg. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Paris Calling," Elisabeth Bergner and Randolph Scott. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Male Animal," Henry Fonda, Jane Withers. "Young America," 3 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. "Private Snuffy Smith," Bud Duncan and Ed Kennedy. 1:45. Continuous from 8:15.
Broadway: "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 1:45. Continuous from 8:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Invaders," Laurence Olivier. "Road to Happiness," John Boles, Luana Barrie. 1:45. Continuous from 8:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Jungle Book," Sabu. 2:32, 9:27. "Cowboy Serenade," Gene Autry. 3:50, 7:54.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer and Melvyn Douglas. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller and Rex Harrison. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Wife Takes a Flyer," Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 2:15, 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 2:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Date with the Falcon," George Sanders. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "New Wine," Ilona Massey. 4:03, 6:36, 9:07. "Thumbs Aloft," Gene Tierney. 2:10, 5:...

Miss Stanwyck and McCrea In 'The Great Man's Lady'

"The Great Man's Lady" attempts to pay tribute to the women who make men great. Unfortunately, Ethan Hoyt, hero of the new film at the Metropolitan Theater, never shows an indication of greatness. As if to impress the spectator with the triviality of Hoyt's life, Director William A. Wellman has emphasized its intermissions rather than to its dramatic acts.

The intermissions are occupied by Hannah Sempler Hoyt's recital to a would-be biographer of her former husband the real story of how Ethan rescued Hannah from stuffy domesticity, took her West, found a silver mountain, abandoned her, emerged from association with crooked railroad promoters, married another woman in the belief that Hannah had passed on, dusted off his ideals, and finally accomplished his dream of founding Hoyt City and seeing it thrive.

The tragedies and triumphs of her husband are admittedly what interested Hannah Sempler Hoyt (Barbara Stanwyck) in her mysterious retirement after Ethan's passing in 1906. What has interested the collaborators—Vina Delmar, Adela Rogers St. Johns, Seena Owen, and W. L. River—is reminiscence about Steely Edwards, the sympathetic gambler who loved Hannah and who was always at hand to serve her when Ethan went roaming.

In addition to Miss Stanwyck, the players include Joel McCrea as the unaccountable Ethan, Brian Donlevy as the gambler, and Katherine Stevens, a pretty ingenue who, as Ethan Hoyt's would-be biographer, listens to Hannah's reminiscences.

The companion feature is "Secret Agent of Japan," a melodrama with Preston Foster and Lynn Bari in the principal roles.

Joel McCrea

Now in "The Great Man's Lady" at the Metropolitan.

Summer Plays Next Week

Among the plays scheduled to arrive next week in the summer playhouses are the following:

Massachusetts:

Andover—High School Auditorium, "Theater," with Elissa Landi, Monday only.

Cambridge — Brattle Hall, George Kelly's "Reflected Glory," with Gloria Swanson.

Chatham—Monomoy Theater, Samson Raphaelson's "Jason," beginning Wednesday.

Dennis—Cape Playhouse, Somerset Maugham's "The Circle," with Fritzi Scheff and Karen Morley.

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater, "Theater," with Elissa Landi, beginning Tuesday.

Holyoke — Mountain Park Casino, Valley Players in "Love from a Stranger."

Rockport — Forbes Theater, "Yes and No," English comedy by Kenneth Horne, beginning Wednesday.

Maine:

Boothbay — Boothbay Playhouse, "The Philadelphia Story," beginning Wednesday.

New Hampshire:

Peterborough — Peterborough Players, O'Neill's "Ah, Wilderness," Thursday through Saturday, July 9-11.

New London—Barn Playhouse, New London Players, Sophie Treadwell's "Hope for a Harvest," Thursday and Friday, July 9 and 10.

Vermont:

Weston, Springfield, and Rutland, Vt., and Keene, New Hampshire—Weston Playhouse company in "Love from a Stranger."

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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NOW PARAMOUNT FENWAY in Technicolor
"TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI"
Plus "The Remarkable Andrew"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Barbara STANWYCK • Joel McCREA
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British and Axis Forces Clash in Desert in Climactical Battle for Egypt

Continued from Page 1

few hours will determine whether Alexandria and the Nile Valley are to stand or fall. Prime Minister Churchill's warning that a major disaster might be impending was partly offset by his disclosure that substantial reinforcements were reaching or were about to reach General Auchinleck. It is also presumed that the combined RAF-United States Army air force still retains command of the skies. It is devoutly to be hoped, however, that the reinforcements alluded to by Mr. Churchill are not being drawn entirely from Palestine and Syria. An appreciable weakening of garrisons in these countries would be an open invitation for an Axis air-borne invasion thrust at Cyprus, Suez or Syria.

In any event, the longer the fighting in Egypt continues the greater will be the strain on Marshal Rommel's tenuously drawn supply lines and the better the British chances of success.

Meanwhile, in the central sector of the 3,000-mile Euro-African front the Nazis apparently have finally captured Sevastopol after a siege that will go down in history as one of the most heroic stands of all time. The Germans claim the city was entered last night. The Russians say overwhelming German forces carried the battle into the port's streets after breaking through the last fortifications, but insist the defenders still fight on. The Germans declare the Sevastopol garrison has fled to the Khersones Peninsula, southwest of the city.

In the Far East, China's fledgling air force carried out another big-scale and apparently successful assault on Japanese military targets along the Yangtze River, while Chinese sources denied Japanese claims to have seized the entire 450-mile Chekiang-Kiangsi railway and said a 35-mile gap still separated two Nipponese columns.

General MacArthur's headquarters said Allied airmen had carried out another series of damaging blows on Japanese strongholds north of Australia, and in the war at sea the Navy announced the sinking of a large American merchant vessel and a small Brazilian freighter.

Battle of Egypt:

Axis Cautious On Fight's Course

Despite the German High Command's report of a break-through 70 miles from Alexandria in the Battle of Egypt, Berlin military quarters are not of the opinion that Egypt will now drop easily into the hands of German and Italian forces.

The Government - controlled Transocean News Agency said:

"It is rather expected that in view of the importance attached to the positions hitherto held by the British that they will put up a fierce fight.

"It is not believed in these quarters that the British Fleet has steamed off to the Red Sea as some reports would have it.

"British warships have probably departed from Alexandria, but this move is not interpreted in Berlin military circles as proof that they have also left the Mediterranean or that they intend doing so for the time being, since the fleet is an almost indispensable factor for England in the present defense fighting for British positions in Egypt."

In announcing the repulse of Axis armored and infantry attacks at El Alamein, British headquarters in Cairo said cryptically: "Results were not unfavorable to us."

The armored forces of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel were acknowledged to have made a temporary break at one defended locality, only to be driven out again by the British columns.

Farther south, on the edge of the Qattara Depression, British forces ranged 17 miles west of their positions to engage Axis units, but the main battle obviously was along the coastal road toward Alexandria, where Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck chose to make his stand against persistent frontal assault.

Despite sandstorms, the RAF continued intense bombing and strafing of the enemy in the El Alamein area, the British said, but the Axis claimed domination of the skies over the battlefield.

The Germans credited their dive-bombers with paving the way for the claimed break-through at El Alamein.

In recognition of the close threat to the Nile Valley, the Egyptian Government replaced police guards with soldiers at all important bridges, dams, and buildings and began rounding up criminal elements as a precaution.

The Vichy French expressed fears that the British might destroy the French battleship, submarine, four cruisers and three destroyers which have been interned at Alexandria since the fall of France, rather than let them fall into the enemy's hands.

Any act against these ships would be one of "violence," warned a semi-official Vichy statement.

Both sides apparently were concentrating as much sea and air power as they could spare to attack the sea lanes over which supplies presumably are reaching the contending forces.

Cairo announced that British torpedo-carrying aircraft scored two hits on an Italian merchant vessel in the Ionian Sea and Nazi aircraft raided Malta, base for British planes patrolling the Mediterranean.

The German Radio, quoting Italian dispatches, said that United States submarines were being concentrated in the Mediterranean and that the whole British Ninth Army had been called from Palestine to help fight the Axis advance on the Nile.

These Italian dispatches, incidentally, also predicted that the battle in Egypt would be long and fierce.

The German High Command said a German submarine, off Port Said, Mediterranean terminus of the Suez Canal, had sunk a British munitions steamer of 1,800 tons.

U. S. Bombers Smash At Supply Columns

The point where the British are making their stand is the best between the Egyptian border and the Nile Valley from a defensive point of view, for the salt wastes of the Qattara Depression, angling up from the south, reduce to its narrowest the coastal area suitable for mechanized operations.

General Auchinleck, according to Cairo dispatches, apparently had managed to save some of his remaining armored strength in the long retreat across the desert.

Much obviously depended now on his ability to manipulate his mechanized units to prevent Marshal Rommel from executing a favorite German maneuver—a blow in force at a weakly held point in a defense line.

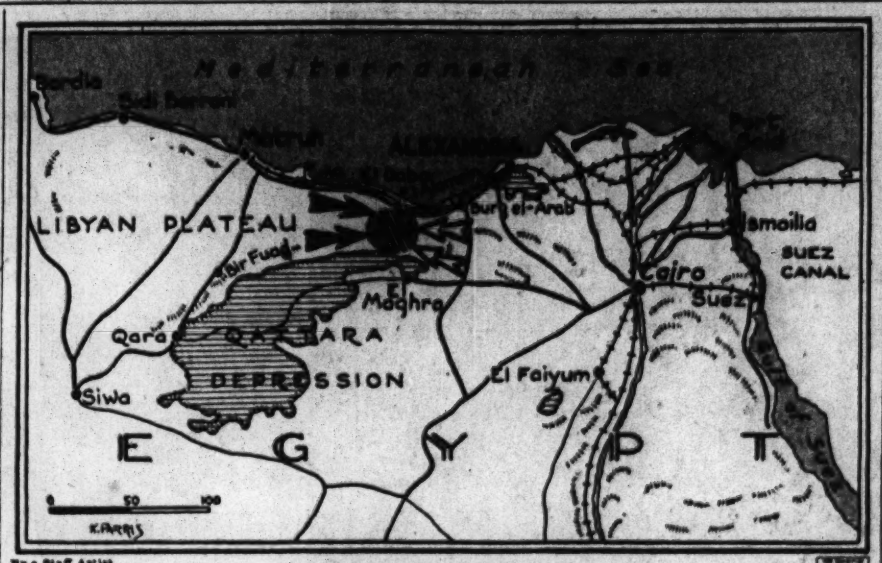
Much also depended on the Nazi chieftain's ability to maintain his extended lines of communication, stretched almost to the breaking point by a swift advance that has covered some 305 miles in the 10 days since his armies captured Tobruk—now his nearest major port of supply.

In an attempt to smash these lines of communication the RAF, aided by United States Army Air Force bombers, was said to be operating a veritable "shuttle service" across the battlezone from dawn to dusk.

American-built Kittyhawk fighters, equipped for bombing operations, were credited with playing an important role in these operations.

One RAF squadron leader declared the "Kittybombers" were proving extremely effective against enemy tanks, reporting that 31 tanks had been knocked out in one series of 45 sorties.

An American tank corps general returning to Cairo from the fighting front commented on the high degree of co-operation attained between the British air and land forces, and said the latter had been given maximum protection during their withdrawals.



By a Staff Artist

Where Desert Battle Is Being Fought

Shaded section indicates area between El Alamein and Qattara Depression where British and Axis forces are locked in a fast-moving, scattered melee of men, tanks, and airplanes. Black arrows indicate how Axis is driving into battle area, while white arrows show British lines from Alexandria and Nile Valley.

In Russia:

Nazis Hint Major Offensive Soon Now

After claiming full possession of Sevastopol German military authorities implied that mobilization for a major offensive in Russia was underway.

Hitler's newspaper, the Voelkischer Beobachter, said the Sevastopol campaign and other operations on the Russian front all "were initiating a new phase of the fight."

German dispatches reaching Berne, Switzerland said the Axis was seeking to consolidate invasion positions in Russia and the Mediterranean Basin before the end of 1942 and before the institution of Allied action to which the Axis press is now alluding as "the coming siege of Europe."

Germans pictured the Crimea as essentially cleared of organized resistance and the German news agency, DNB, said that mainland armies of the Reich and its allies were aligned for a resumption of the drive to the East.

Sevastopol's fall was announced with a fanfare of trumpets last night by the German High Command which said survivors of the city's garrison faced annihilation on the Khersones Peninsula, which juts into the Black Sea southwest of the port and its cliff-lined harbor.

Moscow dispatches quoted the Red Army as reporting that bitter fighting was continuing in Sevastopol and messages telegraphed yesterday to the Army newspaper Red Star said German assault troops had carried the battle into the city itself.

Red Star's accounts pictured heavily superior numbers of Nazi forces rolling slowly forward against staunch defenders of the Crimean base. Two successive communiqués have ignored the German claims that the city has been captured.

With hand to hand fighting going on and the Germans numerically 10 to 15 times superior, at some points Red Army troops and Black Sea Fleet sailors were reported to be refusing to surrender.

One company which repulsed five attacks by two enemy battalions was said to have retreated only when the Germans sent in a third, fresh battalion.

German military sources said the fighting that was continuing on the Khersones Peninsula was only local.

Commenting that Soviet warships had not been based on Sevastopol recently, Nazi sources admitted they still could use Novorossisk, across the Black Sea on the Caucasian coast, or Batum, in the far southeast corner of the sea.

Nazis List 'Losses' On Russian Front

The German High Command in a special announcement declared that total Nazi losses on the Russian front from June 22, 1941, to last June 21—the first year of invasion—were 271,612 officers, non-commissioned officers and men killed and 65,730 men missing.

In the last two months alone it said, Nazi losses have been 20,321 officers, non-commissioned officers and men killed in action and 6,077 others missing.

The German statistics were in sharp conflict with the Soviet summary of June 23.

At that time the Soviet Information Bureau, reviewing the first year of hostilities, said at least 3,500,000 Germans were killed and 60 per cent of the Nazi wounded were unable to return to the fight.

Hitler gave Germany's last previous tabulation himself on Dec. 11, 1941—when the war was roughly six months old and before the full effect of the German Army's disastrous winter in Russia had been suffered.

His figures offered this comparison:

	Hitler High Command
Fatalities	162,314 271,612
Wounded	571,767 unstated
Missing	33,324 65,730

A Berlin dispatch to the Berne newspaper Der Bund, crediting official German military sources, said last March 8 that Germany's total losses up to then were 1,500,000 soldiers, but that this figure was "far behind private estimates."

American Cargoes Reaching Murmansk

How American merchant seamen man guns both at sea and in port to beat off German fliers seeking to slash the supply line feeding vital war materials into Russia through the Arctic ports of Murmansk was described in Moscow by Commander Samuel B. Frankel of Stapleton, N. Y., U. S. Assistant Naval attache stationed in Murmansk.

United States merchantmen, he said, are bringing their cargoes successfully to port with relatively few casualties despite the attacks of German dive bombers and torpedo planes.

During the last four months, Commander Frankel declared, American casualties have been not more than 25 wounded and the same number missing or killed.

In the future, he said, losses should be even less, for the advent of the foggy season will give the convoys greater protection and the retreat of the Arctic icefields will permit them to make a great circle far north of the Norwegian coast.

Russian authorities have showed their gratitude to the American seamen by granting each crew member a Soviet port bonus of an additional month's pay, Commander Frankel disclosed.

China Fronts:

Chinese Airmen Raid Hankow Again

China's growing air support asserted itself again yesterday when large formations of Chinese bombers attacked Japanese military establishments in the Hankow area and Yochow, in North Hunan Province, both vital points on the Yangtze River. This marked the second air attack on Hankow, great river port, in nine days. American Volunteer Group fliers on June 23 raided the City, sinking a Japanese warship and three transports.

The pilots of China's fledgling air force a week ago last Sunday, in their first offensive activity in nearly five years of war, sank two Japanese warships in the Yangtze at Sinti, 65 miles southwest of Hankow.

Yochow, also known as Yoyang, which was attacked along with Hankow yesterday, is a little more than 30 miles up river from Sinti.

Hankow in the past has served as the main base for Japanese air raids on Chungking while Yochow has been the base for three Japanese campaigns against Changsha.

Chungking dispatches quote a Chinese Army spokesman as saying that Japanese forces have not closed the gap between columns driving east and west in eastern Kiangsi Province along the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway. The Japanese claimed yesterday to have occupied the railway completely but the Chinese spokesman said a gap of about 35 miles still lay between the Japanese forces.

He said the Japanese now were concentrating most of their pressure in Kiangsi in a semi-circular movement south of the railway, starting at Linchman, aimed at entrapping large Chinese forces.

With the fifth anniversary of the Japanese-Chinese war near, the Berlin Radio broadcast a Japanese report that China had lost 5,000,000 men killed, wounded, missing and taken prisoner in the war, compared to Japanese casualties of only 106,000 men. The Chinese have variously estimated Japanese losses in China as between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 men.

Aerial Activity:

German Vessel Attacked by RAF

The Royal Air Force was relatively inactive last night, but one medium sized German ship was set afire during British attacks on shipping off the Frisian Islands. Dispatches from London said other planes bombed airfields and railways in occupied territory and shot down three German bombers. One British plane was lost.

German planes operated during the night over districts in Southern and Western England and South Wales, bombing various places but developing no concentrated attack anywhere, it was announced. A small number of casualties was reported.

Australia:

Japanese Planes Bombed on Ground

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia said the Allied air force had reached out more than 800 miles northwest of Australia to bomb Japaneses warplanes concentrated at the Kendari Airdrome in Dutch Celebes.

In other far-flung operations Allied bombers struck simultaneously at Japanese bases at Dili, former Capital of Portuguese Timor, at Lae and Salamaua in New Guinea, and at Tulagi and Bougainville in the Solomon Islands.

The attack on Kendari caught the Japanese completely off guard, returning pilots said, and the Allied raiders were able to fly at low-level over the airdrome, scoring many direct hits on grounded planes and buildings.

Houston's Crew Held by Japanese

Meanwhile, some of the crew of the cruiser Houston, which disappeared along with the Australian cruiser Perth in the Battle of the Java Sea, were believed to have been picked up by the Japanese and interned in the Dutch East Indies.

A Navy statement quoted a Japanese radiocast as saying that 1,000 survivors of the two vessels had been rescued by Japanese sailors and were now in Batavia.

"There appears to be no reason for the issuance of false information on this subject by the Japanese," the Navy said.

"The Navy Department at this time has no information about men missing from the cruiser Houston other than that coming from enemy sources. It is not desired to raise false hopes, but it should be pointed out that it is probable that some Navy personnel reported as missing have been picked up by enemy ships."

The War Department announced that 111 American sailors and Marines had been captured by the Japanese in China and were held prisoners of war at Shanghai. They had been serving at Tientsin and Peiping.

War at Sea:

Large U. S. Ship Torpedoed Off Coast

The sinking of the large American merchant vessel announced today by the Navy occurred off the United States coast. A Brazilian ship was sunk off South America, it was also disclosed, bringing the unofficial Associated Press tabulation of sinkings in the Western Atlantic to 331.

All 50 members of the crew of the larger merchant vessel were landed at an East Coast port. In the sinking off South America there also were no casualties and survivors were landed at a West Indian port, the Navy announced.

The larger cargo vessel was sunk within sight of its home port after having safely traversed 18,000 miles of submarine and mine infested waters. She went down aflame.

The Associated Press breakdown of ship losses by United and neutral nations in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor showed:

Sunk off the United States	143
In the Caribbean	104
Off Canada	35
In the Gulf of Mexico	26
Off South America	23
Total	331

Seven Army Generals to Try Eight Intent on Sabotage

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP) — President Roosevelt created today a military commission of seven Army Generals to try eight persons accused of landing in Florida and New York to try to commit sabotage.

The commission was set up by means of a Presidential military order, and it will begin its deliberations in Washington July 8.

An accompanying proclamation denied the accused men access to civil courts.

The prosecution is to be conducted by the Attorney General and the Judge Advocate General, the Military order said, and two colonels, Cassius M. Dowell and Kenneth Royall, will be counsel for the defense.

Mr. Roosevelt provided that the record of the trial, including any judgment or sentence, should be transmitted directly to him for his action.

Capital punishment is expected to be sought by the Government.

The generals appointed to the military tribunal are Major Generals Frank R. McCoy, who will preside; Walter S. Grant, Blanton Winship and Lorenzo D. Gasser and Brigadier Generals Guy V. Henry, John T. Lewis, and John T. Kennedy.

Ship Passengers Still Held

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 2—The protracted investigation of passengers arriving here aboard the steamship Drottningholm, of the Swedish-American Line, without parallel in this country during the last war or this, continued today, with scores of Government agents quizzing citizen and alien passengers.

More than 800 passengers are still held on board the vessel, which arrived here Monday morning. Only two, Samuel L. Dashiell, formerly United Press correspondent in Paris, and recently in Algiers, and Louis Nevin, Associated Press correspondent at Madrid, Spain, were permitted to leave the vessel yesterday.

No official explanation of the scrutiny of the passenger list has been forthcoming, but the squads of Federal officials are known to be guarding against entrance into this country of any enemy agents.

The vessel has made two round trips to Lisbon, Portugal, carrying about 1,800 Germans, Italians, Bulgarians and Rumanians home from the United States and returning to this country a similar number of United States citizens, nationals of other American republics and alien members of American families.

The 800 passengers and 300 members of the Swedish crew remain virtual prisoners of the agents of the Department of Justice, the Navy, Army, and other Government bureaus. No indication was given as to when passengers would be permitted to disembark.

Approximately 475 of the 941 persons aboard the Drottningholm when she arrived here were American citizens. Only a few of them have been released. One immigration official estimated that in all, 102 persons have been allowed to leave the vessel since her arrival. This figure includes many Latin-American nationals.

Captured French Arrive in Britain

LONDON, July 2 (AP) — Eight hundred French officers and soldiers were reported today to have arrived in Britain from Madagascar with their families and it was believed they would be given an opportunity to join Gen. Charles de Gaulle's "Free French" forces.

The group included troops captured by the British in May at Diego Suarez naval base.

Chennault Retains Air Post in China

CHUNGKING, China, July 1 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Claire Chennault, Commander of the American Volunteer Group which has been flying with the Chinese Air Force, will remain in control of air operations against the Japanese in China after his "Flying Tigers" are inducted into the U. S. Army Air Corps, it was announced officially.

Headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, American Chief of Staff under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, issued a statement saying:

"No orders have been issued or are now contemplated which will in any way reduce Brig. Gen. Claire Chennault's responsibilities or control of continued effective air operations against the Japanese in the China theater."

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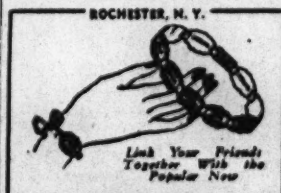
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Germans Scoff at Invasion But—

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While mocking at the invasion threat in their official utterances and in propaganda broadcasts, German leaders are well aware that the threat is a real one, and everywhere along the European Northwest Coast appropriate measures have been taken to deal with any army attempting to set foot on Europe's soil.

The German High Command faces three major problems in this respect. One lies in the enormous extent of the area that has to be guarded. The second is the maintenance of an adequate defense force in Northern and Western Europe. The third is how to take the edge off the assistance the civilian population of occupied countries is likely to render the invaders.

The coastline from North Cape in Norway to Biarritz in Southwestern France is roughly 3,000 miles long. Although there are several stretches along this line where an invasion attempt appears improbable for strategic reasons, the total size of the potential places of attack is much too large to allow for an equitable distribution of available forces.

Germany Has Advantage

This serious drawback is partly balanced by the fact that Germany is on the inside of the battle perimeter and enjoys all the advantages of an excellent communications network. The only point of attack where communications are unsatisfactory and where reinforcements would have to be brought up by boat and airplane is Norway. To all the other regions, that is to the Netherlands, Belgium, and France, troop movements can be handled by rail and motor. They can be carried out in a relatively short time and in considerable strength.

It was on account of these deliberations that the German High Command began to act in the early spring of this year. The plan which the Nazi generals adopted called for construction of permanent fortifications all along the coast. These fortifications were to be built strongly enough to enable a small garrison to offer effective resistance for the time required to bring up reinforcements.

The execution of such an enormous project could not be kept secret. Reports from neutral countries, particularly Sweden, and from the underground organizations in the occupied territories enable us to form a fairly clear picture of Nazi preparations.

Norway is obviously considered a soft spot in the defense system, owing to the length and the rifted structure of its West Coast and to the scarcity of rail lines and highways. By mid-April, Gen. Hans Georgen Stumpf, German air chief in Norway, was reported to have transferred his headquarters from Oslo farther to the north. The commander of the German Navy detachment in Norway was expected to follow General Stumpf shortly.

Nazis Increase Forces

At the same time, the Germans began to increase their occupation forces and to ship panzer vehicles to Oslo. In Kristiansand, in the south, all night traffic was stopped for military reasons. At Bergen, waters adjacent to the port were closed to shipping every night from 11 p. m. to 4 a. m. Trondheim, which lies approximately in the middle between Kristiansand and North Cape, was transformed into a military camp. Thousands of Norwegians were ejected from their houses, concentrated in barracks, and put to work on fortifications.

[The Overseas News Agency reported in the spring that Field Marshal Siegmund Wilhelm List, whose whereabouts had been a mystery for several months, had been sent to Norway to help direct German invasion defenses. Marshal List was in command of the Nazi operations that resulted in the fall of the Balkans and later he commanded an army in Russia.]

In the Netherlands, Nazi authorities tightened defensive measures in coastal districts. The Dutch were denied all access to beaches on the West Coast and even forbidden to walk on bridges, piers, quays, or other construction leading to those beaches.

In Belgium, certain areas between the rivers Sombre and Meuse were mined. Belgian farmers living in that district were ordered to leave at short notice. The fact that mine fields reach up to 100 miles inland conveys some idea of the size of the German preparation and of the hardships which they bring upon the native population.

France Fortified

In France, the northern coast was fortified intensively. In some areas as, for instance in the Department of Calvados in Normandy, coastal roads were closed to civilian traffic. Nazi authorities seized more than half of the French production of cement for use on new defense works. Appointment of Gen. Gerdt von Rundstedt as commander of the anti-invasion forces in France was another sign that Nazis were beginning to feel some apprehensions.

The report about inhabitants of Trondheim being compelled to help in the construction of fortifications must be regarded an exception. As a rule, the Nazis are careful not to employ local men for these jobs.

Indeed, part of the present not so "merry"-go-round in Europe is due to the continuous shifting of defense workers. Dutch workers were sent to the coastal regions of France, while Frenchmen were sent to the Netherlands. Belgians similarly have been shifted from one place to another. This is a precautionary measure.

People who work in strange surroundings are hardly in a position to gain a clear overall-picture of the work. They are hampered in gathering and in forwarding information. The Nazis are under no illusions as to the true feelings of their slaves. They know that the Norwegians, Dutch, Belgians and French are only too eager to lend aid to the invaders. Yet the Nazis have to employ them even in the building of military installations. They cannot dispense with the manpower of the conquered nations. That is the reason for the constant interchange of workers.

The Nazis know they will not be able to hold down the civilian population when the invasion occurs. All they can do is to prevent them from learning too many military secrets.

30 Killed as Army Planes Crash in Two States

WELCH, W. Va., July 2 (AP)—Army officials sought today to identify 21 soldiers, occupants of an Army transport plane which crashed in flames on a southern West Virginia hillside.

The transport, a former American Airlines flagship, lost a wing at 500 feet and plunged with smoke pouring from the fuselage into a garden at Premier, three miles from here, yesterday.

Nine soldiers were killed in another accident yesterday in California when a four-motored Army bomber crashed and exploded on a low knoll with a roar heard for miles. Army men at March Field said the craft was on a routine training flight.

Synod Urges Strict Observance of Sunday

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 2 (AP)—The fifth general synod of the Evangelical and Reformed Church has adopted a resolution urging strict observance of the Biblical injunction of "one day's rest in seven" during the current war emergency.

The church group, nearing the close of a week-long meeting, called attention to the "increasing disregard" of the principle by industry, and asserted that "observance of the fourth commandment in no wise detracts, but rather increases, our productive capacity."

Behind-the-Lines Jobs

Wide World; Associated Press

Just as Important as Overseas Work

Top: Clad in comfortable overalls, a girl, somewhere in Canada, repairs an engine nacelle in an aircraft overhaul plant. Gay-colored uniforms are provided in hundreds of war factories. Photo passed by Canadian Censor.

Bottom: A girl, one of hundreds trained to inspect helmets and to do similar wartime jobs in the Dominion, pauses in the midst of her work of checking headgear for Canada's fighting forces. The steel helmets must be perfect to win the approval of this inspector.

Canadian Women in Army Are Proving 'Jolly Efficient'

Wide World-Associated Press

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Canada's Army generals—even the older "pip-pips" from the last war—probably would say about the United States Women's Army Auxiliary Corps:

"Go ahead and put your women in the Army. They're proving jolly efficient up here."

Canada's Army began to take in women nine months ago. There now are more than 3,000 in the Army, and over 3,000 in the air force—the first time in Canada's history.

At first, Canadian women, when they joined the Army, could register preference for duty at home or overseas. But now they sign on "for the duration, and a year after," and "for anywhere they'll be needed."

Not a Separate Unit

Most of them wanted overseas duty anyway, and the first will be going overseas with their units early this summer.

Canada's Army women are not a separate unit.

They simply sign into any Army unit where they can release a man for a real fighting job. That's the object for enlisting them: to take men off behind-the-lines jobs.

So far the women are doing the following jobs:

They keep office records; they run Army telephones and teletypes; they cook in commissaries and wait table in mess halls; they assist in dental labs and hospitals; they work in warehouses keeping stores of uniforms, guns and ammunition, and they're so good at this they're trusted to salvage parts of worn-out guns; they drive staff cars and light trucks—and they must be able to repair them.

It's odd to watch the staff car parking lot at the Western Pacific Command headquarters. The loudspeaker bellows, for instance, "Driver Olson."

"Olson" Dashes for Orders

"Olson" turns out to be a pretty, blonde girl who pops out of the first car in the lineup, dashes in for her orders, dashes out again in time to open the car door for a "lieutenant colonel."

The two salute. She slips into the driver's seat, and they're off.

And that's high noon or midnight, since the Army doesn't pamper the women—once they're in, they must take it as it comes, and they do it.

Even with "flats," Everyone wondered what would happen after the first flat tire. It happened right on a Victoria main street. The woman driver popped efficiently around to the toolbox. The officer in the back seat looked unhappy for a minute, but then he nonchalantly went for a stroll.

Startled pedestrians watched from the sidewalk. Soldiers on leave hesitated, but there was something too gallant about the busy woman. However, the jack wouldn't stay up. Three times it plopped. That was too much for five men privates. They took over the job.

It finally turned out the jack was no good, the men were tremendously relieved that the woman—had the jack been good—really needed no help, although she got it.

The women may wear makeup, but it can't be "obvious." Their hair must be shorter than their jacket collars, so they either roll it up or cut it short. They're doing their own disciplining on talking too much.

Rumania Unwillingly in Axis Camp?

By David Walker
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, July 2—Rumania is still in the Axis camp, but the virtually occupied Balkan state is becoming more than ever an unwilling member, according to latest reports reaching here from Bucharest.

This generalization is compounded from a number of developments reported on the Rumanian scene.

Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu is now said to be greatly disillusioned with the Nazis whose favor he once curried. His brother, Michael Antonescu, who has served as Acting Premier during the periods in which the Marshal was at the Front, now has taken over, in effect, the task of maintaining Rumania's equilibrium and at the same time is seeking to parry the ever increasing thrusts of Nazi demands.

King Michael, who was left on the throne when his father Carol fled the country, is now a figurehead in Rumanian affairs. He lives in his mountain palace at Sinais, and his only recent trip to the capital was to witness a sporting event.

Truce of Sorts

What is probably more significant on the Rumanian political front is what appears to be a truce of sorts which has been reached between the Antonescu brothers and Juliu Maniu, leader of the now-banned Peasant party. The Peasant party, which was once one of the dominant political groups in Rumania, was forced underground when the streamlined Fascist design was injected into Rumania's Government to conform with Nazi wishes.

While Dr. Maniu and the Government have been very much at odds, particularly over the question of Rumania's participation in the Russian war, but they now appear to see eye to eye in the question of Rumaia's attitude towards the much-disputed province of Transylvania. And the sum of Rumania's attitude towards Transylvania is, if anything, against the wishes of Berlin. Both the government and Maniu appear determined to press Rumania's claim on the province to the point of war.

Whether any actual agreement has been reached is not known, and might even be unlikely, but the fact that Dr. Maniu's Peasant Party, while underground, is now reported to be stronger than ever, is significant.

Armed Clash June 18

Tension over Transylvania has, meanwhile, risen to new heights, with travelers from Rumania reporting that an armed clash occurred between Rumanian and Hungarian troops June 18, in the neighborhood of Turda which is on the frontier near Cluj. Severe fighting was said to have followed an Hungarian attack, and both sides were said to have suffered heavy losses.

Rumanian authorities claim that 213,000 Rumanian citizens have been forced to leave the Hungarian portion of Transylvania, and that conditions there make it intolerable for Rumanians to live in that area.

At present there is little war atmosphere in Bucharest, as few Italian or German troops are at present in the capital and the cafes are crowded as before the war, despite the fact that a normal meal now costs in the vicinity of eight dollars.

Fly Over Bucharest

The recent raid on Rumania's oil fields by American Flying Fortresses caused considerable worry to the Rumanian general staff. The machines crossed the frontier at 16 points, flying at 6,000 meters and two actually flew over Bucharest. But the nearest bomb to the Capital fell in the woods near Snagov while a small railway station north of Buzau and one depot in Ploesti, oil center town, also was hit. But the bombing seemed so casual and ineffective the Rumanian authorities were convinced it was not the real purpose of the flight. This was confirmed the next day by the reported capture of six Soviet parachutists in the oil zone in the Prahova Valley. One Rumanian fighter, who managed to attack a single Fortress, returned complaining he had pumped it full of lead without effect.

Jews Turned Back

BERLIN. From German Broadcasts, July 2 (AP)—More than 1,000 Jews who had fled from Slovakia to Hungary have been sent back to Slovakia and interned in the past few days, the Berlin Radio announced last night in a dispatch from Budapest.

"The Slovak authorities have interned these Jews for the time being in a concentration camp at Reshovitza," the dispatch said.

"The Budapest police," it continued, "announces that they have discovered yet another clique—a third one—of forgers of baptismal certificates which the Jews who had fled from Slovakia had used in trying to settle down in Hungary."

Chinese Air Cadets Graduate in Florida

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 2 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Carlisle H. Wash, handing graduation certificates to 39 Chinese aviation cadets at Dale Mabry Field here yesterday, promised them that American fliers in "ever-increasing numbers" will join them in their homeland for action against the Japanese.

"We are glad to have had the opportunity to associate with you and to know you," General Wash told the young fighters, "and when, in ever-increasing numbers, we go to your country,, as we shall, we hope to find you there to welcome us.

"We fully expect each of you to do us honor by disposing of at least a dozen Japs apiece."

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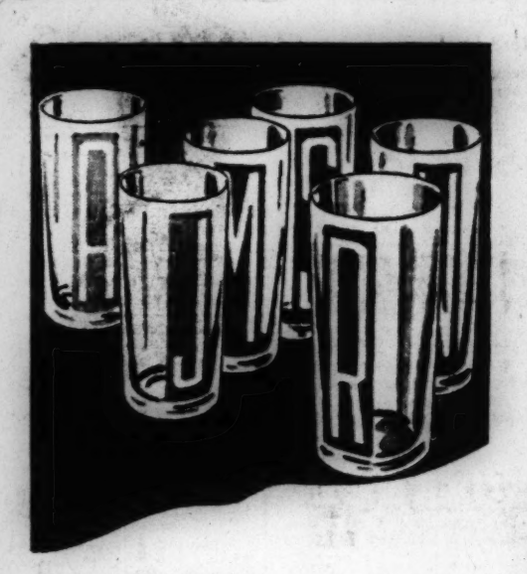
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Turkey: Which Way? Position Is Desperate

By Henry J. Sowerby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The fall of Sevastopol after a heroic defense by the whole population of 80,000 lasting 243 days cannot be considered without the almost unaccountable collapse of the British in North Africa. The two reverses together give the Germans an advantage at the beginning of their effort to win the war in 1942 that but a few weeks ago would have seemed incredible.

The first consideration arising from the dual reverse for the United Nations is the increasingly desperate situation of Turkey. So far, that pro-Ally nation has been holding the Dardanelles gate against the entry of Axis warships and, by its geographical position, has kept the Germans in Russia separated from those in North Africa, holding out to the British Middle East forces around Egypt and Palestine a favorable opportunity of offensive against the German flank or rear. Now the tables have been turned.

The fall of Sevastopol in the north increases German control of the Black Sea and enables it to threaten the long Turkish coast on the south. At the same time the Germans, in virtual control of the Nile delta and entrance to the Suez Canal, are in a position to threaten Turkey from the south.

Bases Gone

Were it not for the critical position of Turkey, the Russians might still have been able to maintain some hold over the Black Sea. There are makeshift bases at the eastern end of the sea that might have allowed the single battleship, four cruisers and other units of the Russian naval force to find repair bases and give the Germans considerable trouble.

But should the Turks be forced to open the Straits to Italian warships to supplement the small fleet of Rumanian light craft and German submarines maneuvering in the Black Sea, the Russian fleet could scarcely hold out and the Germans would gain all that goes with control of that stretch of water.

Instead of the Germans having to fear attack on the southern flank of their forces based on the Black Sea, it is the Russians who must be prepared for such an eventuality. The Nazis would be in a position to land large quantities of men and matériel at Batum in the rear of the Russians, who are still based on Rostov at the northeast end of the Sea of Azov. Such a move might enforce a rapid and wide-spread Russian retreat and seriously disrupt Marshal Timoshenko's plans.

Threat to Caucasus Oil

Another grave possibility presented to the Russians will be the threat to Caucasus oil, which would immediately become a reality with a German landing at Batum, one of the main distributing ports for Baku oil to different points along the Russian front.

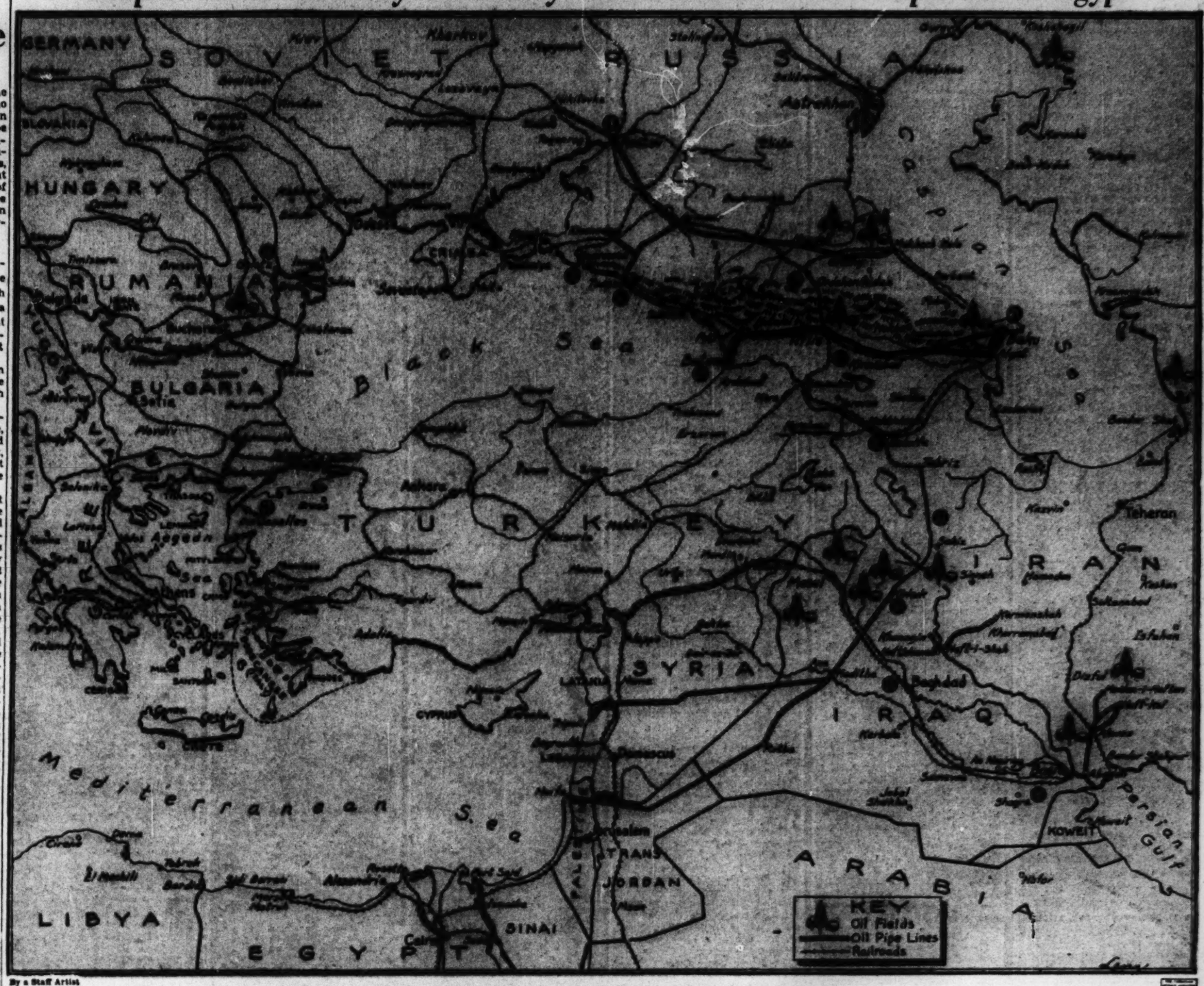
Baku itself would then be in imminent danger, as well as the Grozny wells to the northeast, with their direct pipe-line to Rostov.

Another source of Russian supply, from America and elsewhere, landed at the Persian Gulf and proceeding through Iraq to a point, Ordzonikidze, near Grozny, east of Rostov, would necessarily be threatened at the same time.

The fact that Hitler has brought about these two coups with the minimum of cost to himself and without engaging the main concentrations of his forces indicates that they were merely preliminary to his main attack. From present appearances these moves have been designed to isolate Russia from various sources of supply, in which case the main attack may be expected to fall upon Russia itself.

It is a situation that calls for all the strategic enterprise and close co-operation that the United Nations can muster. The only encouraging part of the picture at the moment is the marvelous stamina of the Russian people at Sevastopol, who for eight months have kept wave upon wave of German attackers at bay. That grim determination, shown by millions the length and breadth of Russia, is something that is not easily beaten.

Map of Whole Territory Affected by Allied Setbacks at Sevastopol and in Egypt



By a Staff Artist

Soviet Now Forced to Resort to Makeshift Bases for Its Fleet

With loss of Sevastopol, Russian fleet is expected to resort to makeshift bases at Novorossisk (1), Tuapse (2), and Batum (3) to cover the flank of their main forces which hold the port of Rostov (4) on the Sea of Azov. Shipping of Russian oil in the Caucasus from Batum to Galatz (5) at the Danube mouth in Rumania to serve the Germans might be possible unless the oil wells at Baku (6) from which oil is piped to Batum were destroyed by the Russians. Other wells from the Grozny district sending their oil to Rostov might also be destroyed to prevent use by the Germans. Main threat to Russia is Turkey may be forced over to the Axis side at least sufficiently to open the Dardanelles (7) to Italian warships entering the Black Sea. An important source of supply to Russia coming by road and rail (8) through Iraq from the Persian Gulf may also be threatened by the German advance.

Britain Warned by Vichy Not to Seize French Fleet

VICHY, July 2 (AP)—Asking, "Do the English want to destroy our fleet at Alexandria?" the Vichy Government served notice in a semi-official statement today that any such action against the interned squadron would be considered "an act of violence."

[Nine war vessels of the French Fleet have been interned at Alexandria since the summer of 1940.]

Seizing on an article in The Times of London raising the question of putting the interned squadron out of commission lest it fall into the hends of the Axis forces advancing in the desert, the statement said this would be "a new act of violence which the English might perpetrate against the French Fleet in the course of events which are now feared at Alexandria."

The interned squadron consists of the 23,000-ton battleship Lorraine, built in 1916; the newer 10,000-ton cruisers Suffren, Tourville, and Duquesne; the 7,000-ton cruiser Guguay-Tourin, the destroyers Basque, Fortune, and Fortin, and the submarine Protee.

Because of the squadron and French interests in the Suez Canal, interest in the Egyptian situation was marked here on this 144th anniversary of Napoleon's capture of Alexandria.

At the same time, an authorized source declared: "Informed circles in Vichy attach no more importance to the recent accusation of the Tass agency concerning shipment of supplies to the Germans through Tunisia than they do to previous accusations by the same source on the same subject."

Soviet Charges

MOSCOW, July 2 (AP)—Tass, official Soviet news agency, said the Vichy Government has played and is playing an important part in supplying war materials and transporting troops via French Tunisia for Nazi General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in Egypt.

Tass said French sea routes were used for secret concentration of German forces in North Africa which preceded Marshal Rommel's offensive and that transportation of troops and war materials was carried out under the guise of regular trade traffic between French and North African ports.

It said German troops crossed on French ships, mainly to Bonne and Bizerte, from where they continued to Sfax and Gabes by railway. Further, they used the regular automobile line along the Tripolitanian coast.

Black Sea Repair Base Lost To Russians With Sevastopol

By the Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The fall of Sevastopol may have left the Russian Black Sea Fleet without a base where repairs can be undertaken.

All during the months when encouraging news came from Russia concerning the successful stand the Soviets were making against the Nazi advance, naval observers viewed with apprehension the failure to dislodge the Germans from their hold on the Crimean Peninsula, and the attendant threat to Sevastopol, the only adequate base left the Russian Navy in the Black Sea.

This fleet has made no important contribution to the Russian war effort other than presenting a serious obstacle to German domination of the Black Sea. It is composed of a heterogeneous collection of ships, which at the outbreak of hostilities with Germany, consisted of one old 23,000-ton battle cruiser armed with 12-inch guns, five small modern cruisers, three old cruisers, and some old destroyers and submarines.

At various times during the past year the Germans have claimed the destruction of several units of the fleet by airplane bombs, none of which have been confirmed by the Russians. Consequently, no one knows the present strength of the Soviet Black Sea force. However, it is safe to assume that it still has a strength far superior to any other force in that area.

Italian Naval Ruse

At one time there was a rumored attempt to coerce Turkey into permitting certain units of the Italian Navy to pass through the Dardanelles under the guise of having been transferred to the Rumanian flag, but if this effort actually was made, nothing came of it, and the Russian Fleet continued to control the Black Sea.

There is no question but that Nazi strategy includes a drive on the oil producing regions in the Near East, and it may have even the more ambitious design of striking across southern Asia.

Should Japan be successful in its effort to dispose of serious Chinese resistance, it in turn will then be free to begin a push westward, which is successful, would permit these bizarree allies to join hands.

Each will then have access to badly needed raw materials which the other possesses in considerable quantity, and the prestige attendant upon the control of an area extending half way around the world will undoubtedly have a far-reaching effect on their relations with the few nations which have managed to remain uninvolved in the gargantuan conflict that has spread all over the globe.

Despite the former pessimistic opinions of experts, Germany seems to have all the oil and its derivatives that it requires for the stupendous military efforts it exerts at several widely separated war fronts.

"Scorched Earth" Effective

In view of the very effective "scorched earth" policy heretofore carried out by Russia, the Nazis can have no hope of obtaining oil for a long time to come from the Caspian area should it pass into their control.

It would seem a simple procedure to carry oil across the Black Sea from Batum to Galatz and thence up the Danube by oil barge. However, the oil comes from the shores of the Caspian Sea, and Batum on the Black Sea is merely the terminus of a 400-mile pipe line, none of which would be in existence by the time the Germans laid hands on it. In addition, the wells themselves and their facilities would have been thoroughly wrecked.

It appears more probable that Germany's immediate objective in the Black Sea thrust is to deprive Russia of oil rather than an attempt to bolster its own supply. It might also be part of a plan to isolate Russia from United Nations help by disrupting all lines of communication with the outside world.

Rostov, which is almost within Nazi grasp, is located on an oil pipe line whence oil is distributed throughout Russia by rail. With Rostov and Batum in Nazi possession, Russia would apparently have no source of oil, except from the field at the north end of the Caspian, although it is quite possible other unannounced oil developments exist in the interior of Russia or in Siberia.

Nazi's Long Lines

If Germany seriously contemplates a push eastward from whichever springboard it acquires, be it Egypt or the eastern shore of the Black Sea, tremendous difficulties in the way of extended lines of communication will be involved. Unfortunately the Nazis seem to be able to maintain seemingly impossible lines of supply and have thrown previously accepted military doctrine concerning them into the wastepaper basket along with numerous other military tenets.

Nevertheless, water transportation remains the easiest way to carry troops and supplies, and control of the Black Sea will permit the quick and uninterrupted transfer of Nazi hordes to Batum and other eastern Black Sea ports. To obtain this advantage the Russian Black Sea Fleet must be immobilized, and one way to obtain this result is to deprive it of bases.

Few Natural Harbors

Unquestionably Nazi bombers have made a shambles of the extensive naval base facilities at Sevastopol, but in the past the Russians have proved very adept in moving manufacturing facilities to safe locations when it became evident that they were threatened by the forward surge of German armies. Consequently, it is quite possible that repair facilities and even one of the sizable floating dry docks at Sevastopol had been removed to some other Black Sea port before German bombs could reach them.

The Black Sea has very few natural harbors of any size, Sevastopol being the only one of consequence. Practically every other harbor in the entire area is sheltered by breakwaters and none are large.

East of Sevastopol the only ports worth consideration are Novorossisk, Tuapse and Batum.

Novorossisk is a commercial port handling grain, cement, and a limited amount of oil which arrives in tank cars. It is located at the head of a bay which provides no safe anchorage, and has a small harbor formed by two breakwaters, that affords limited accommodations alongside piers. The depth of water varies from 20 to 28 feet, and unless the repair facilities have been augmented, they are of no consequence. There is a small floating dry dock incapable of handling a vessel larger than a destroyer.

Tuapse lies on an open roadstead and has a small breakwater-protected harbor where vessels may lie alongside piers. It is the terminus of a branch pipe line from the line going to Rostov. There are no repair facilities.

Batum is also on an open roadstead, but its conformation affords a fair amount of protection against all save northerly winds, and consequently is an anchorage superior to any other east of Sevastopol. However, its value is lessened by the water being inconveniently deep, ranging at the anchorage from 20 to 35 fathoms. It is therefore difficult to provide net protection against submarine and torpedo attack. Batum is the terminus of an oil line from the Caspian Sea area and has a breakwater behind which tankers lie to load oil.

If a floating dock has been removed from Sevastopol, it probably has been located at Batum, there being insufficient depth of water to accommodate it elsewhere.

The situation in the Black Sea has now become critical. In view of recent British and Russian reverses, Turkey, whatever may be its inclinations, will not open the Dardanelles to the British Fleet. In fact, were this favoritism shown, British ships would probably be unable to run the gamut of Nazi planes in negotiating the Aegean and the Dardanelles.

The railroad from Murmansk is already menaced by the Germans. Should their push from Finland be successful, railroad connections with Archangel will be the next objective, and should the Nazis break into the Caspian, Russia will be in danger of losing all lines of communication over which supplies flow from its allies.

Sevastopol Besieged By 3 Powers in 1854

Sevastopol's great siege comes nearly a century after the famous 11-month siege by British, French and Turks, which began in October, 1854, and constituted one of the major struggles of the Crimean War.

The siege, in which the besiegers used 800 cannon directed at all points of the city, cost about 200,000 men. At the close only 12 houses were said to have been left standing.

Nazis Say No Ban On Drottningholm

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts, July 2 (AP)—Wilhelmstrasse (the German Foreign Office) said today that the German Government had not revoked guarantees for the Swedish repatriation exchange ship Drottningholm but merely had asked that the vessel use a Gulf of Mexico port instead of New York.

This wish was dictated by purely practical considerations, it was said.

[The reasons for this desire for a change were not given. The United States State Department yesterday asserted that Germany had abrogated an agreement for exchange of nationals with the United States by refusing safe conduct for future voyages of the Drottningholm.]

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STORES IN LEADING CONNECTICUT CITIES

125 C. I. O. Steel Workers In a Walkout

By the Associated Press

Climaxing an intensive union organization drive at the vast Bethlehem Steel plant at Johnstown, Pa., the 13-inch and 14-inch mills of the Gautier works walked out last night because one of their fellow-workers refused to join the C. I. O. United Steel Workers of America.

Eugene Maurice, director of District 12, U. S. W. A., estimated about 125 men were out and said they had voted at a mass meeting to remain out until the non-union man joined or was dismissed. He said the walkout did not have the union's sanction.

A spokesman for the company said the mills were engaged "100 per cent" in war work.

The organization drive, featuring a "bargain" rate of $1 initiation fee and $1 a month dues, has been staged in conjunction with the union's case before the War Labor Board, in which it is demanding $1 a day wage boost and a maintenance of union shop under which members will have to keep their dues and assessments paid up or be discharged.

Other strikes and labor developments:

Gary, Ind.—After two units of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation's Gary plant had been closed by a walkout described by union leaders as unauthorized, Joseph Goin, grievance adjuster for the United Steel Workers of America (C. I. O.), sent messages to the union members to return to work or face suspension.

Frank Grider, the union's subdistrict director said some employees dissatisfied with their wage rates and methods of payment walked out yesterday.

About 700 men were affected.

Little Rock, Ark.—Sharply criticizing wage and hour administration representatives, Federal District Judge T. C. Trimble declared the wage-hour law "does not intend that you should destroy a little industry that is barely existing and stop its employees from making a living."

He had ordered Gerald H. Bailey, operating a hardwood lumber mill, to pay his 22 employees 35 cents per hour minimum salary and observe the 40-hour work week after a hearing.

"Under the testimony here it is shown that this employer is not making much of a living," Judge Trimble said. "It is just a small, country sawmill. . . .

"I want the record to show exactly how I feel about it. If it is appealed, I want the Appellate Court to know how I feel over the way you people run around and waste so much time on a small country sawmill where men are at least making a living."

Clifton, N. J.—A collective bargaining election at the Clifton and Caldwell propeller plants of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation ended in a stalemate, paving the way for a new vote in which an independent union will have a place on the ballot.

A total of 4,257 votes was cast in the election, with the following results announced by John J. Carmody, field examiner for the National Labor Relations Board:

International Association of Machinists (A. F. of L.), 1,472.

United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.), 1,468.

No union, 1,303.

A majority of the total votes cast was necessary to win.

Chicago: C. I. O. union suggested that President Roosevelt should establish a new division of the War Labor Board to handle disputes between farm owners and farm workers.

Mrs. Elinore Herrick, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, said the Independent Associated Propeller Workers Union would be included on the ballot when a new election is set, probably in a "couple of weeks."

Washington: Wage increases averaging about 26 per cent retroactive to March 25, were ordered by the Office of Defense Transportation for 92 engine and train service employees of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad.

The road, was seized by the Government March 21 after the company had refused to arbitrate labor difficulties under a War Labor Board formula. The 92 employees had been on strike since Dec. 29.

The United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, which claim 125,000 workers, announced it had sent to the White House a proposed program including these points:

Any disputes which cannot be settled by negotiations between large commercial growers and organized labor should be submitted first to the bureau of conciliation. Farmers who declined to place their cases before the bureau should be deprived of all Federal benefits.

Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman said the new pay rates would cost the railroad about $3,200 a month and would remain in effect while the Government operated the road. He added that the increase would bring wages up to standards on other railroads in the same territory.

More States Than Ever Before Take Steps to Ban Fireworks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 2—If it proves to be a quiet Fourth this year, with nary a pop to be heard from the little red firecracker in many places, it's because more States than ever before are taking steps to ban this form of patriotic celebration, reports the Council of State Governments here. States realize that material shot off to celebrate cannot be used for war, and some have passed temporary controls in the interest of conservation.

Five States will put fireworks under control for the first time this year. They are Illinois, Florida, Minnesota, Ohio, and Rhode Island.

Sixteen States now prohibit sale of practically all fireworks other than those used for supervised displays, says the Council. Most of the statutes in effect are based on the model law proposed by the National Fire Protection Association.

At least eight States adopted special measures this year. Out on the west coast the Army area command asked for the banning of fireworks, and Governors of California, Washington, and Oregon outlawed them by proclamation. Away across the country, the Governor of Maine issued a similar order. The Governor of New Hampshire is urging citizens of his State to celebrate the holiday in some other way.

The State fire marshal of Massachusetts has withdrawn authority from local fire departments to issue permits for handling pyrotechnical material and he has pledged himself to issue none until the war is over. In Vermont, too, the State fire marshal has forbidden their sale, but public supervised displays are still allowed.

Besides these States mentioned, 11 others have stringent anti-fireworks laws. They are New York, Arizona, and Maryland, whose laws went into effect in 1941; Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Utah, and West Virginia.

Maybe the youngsters will miss the pinwheels and Roman candles and the whole run of noise makers, but the net result of these State rulings is for their benefit, the Council of State Governments points out. New York had its first "controlled fireworks" Fourth last year, and saw injuries drop from 1,114 to 105, with no fatalities. Indiana, which was reported in a survey of the American Medical Association to have one of the worst records before adoption of its law in 1940, now has almost eliminated mishaps from fireworks.

Mexico-U. S. Destiny In War Seen Identical

CHICAGO, July 2 (AP)—Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexico's Ambassador to the United States, said last night the two nations had an "identical destiny" in this war and in victory.

The envoy, speaking at the inaugural banquet of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, said international events had transformed the two countries from physical neighbors to spiritual brothers.

"For a long time," he said, "the governments in both nations have tried to establish a most beneficial co-operative system. This joint aspiration very soon will see itself crystallized in a treaty of commerce, which will become a guarantee of harmonious economic progress and a source of countless advantages resulting from an adequate adjustment of commercial interchange."

The Chamber was organized recently to foster friendly relations and to develop trade between the Midwest and Mexico.

Their Skill Turned to Coast Guard Aid

Regatta of Motorboat Enthusiasts on TVA's Pickwick Lake

Henderson Eases Ceiling On 1942 Fruit Pack Prices

Continued from Page 1

price ceiling enforcement appropriations.

Mr. Henderson has done what nobody has done in Washington for a long time, and what no executive official in recent memory has done successfully, precipitated a pointblank, head on clash with Congress, in demanding more funds and authority.

Fruit Pack Case

Mr. Henderson sorrowfully characterized the fruit pack order as "inflationary" and a "serious setback in the battle being fought by OPA to maintain stability in the cost of living."

In statement No. 2, attacking the reduction of his price enforcement funds from $161,000,000 to $75,000,000, he charged the cut would cripple his agency and would mean "that price, rent, and rationing controls are all placed in jeopardy."

The twin Henderson statements left many Congressmen frothing at the mouth.

But Mr. Henderson was not the only official commenting on a subject that goes right to the pocketbook of the embattled American housewife.

In a radio address last night, Budget Director Harold D. Smith discussed Congress and inflation.

Congress and Congress alone, Mr. Smith remarked, has power to stabilize rents and prices, it alone can enact the taxes essential to the plan, it alone can authorize "such subsidies as are necessary for maximum production under the stabilization program."

A Fireside Chat?

Before the battle is over Mr. Roosevelt, almost certainly, will be drawn into it. It is declared in informed circles, but contradicted in others, that he will soon have something to say on the matter in a nationwide radiocast.

Certain it is that the whole anti-inflation fight, involving half a dozen major ramifications, is coming to a rapid head in Washington.

Prices are involved in the continuing deadlock between Senate and House over the big $680,000,000 agriculture appropriation bill, failure to pass which at the beginning of the new fiscal year leaves 89,000 employees without funds. The House farm bloc insists on getting full parity for the glut of federal corn and wheat in storage, the Senate insists on selling it at only 85 per cent parity prices.

Prices are involved in the big battle over increased wages before the WLB, now being heard in the steel industry and soon to cover the automobile industry.

Prices Involved

Prices, too, are involved in the huge inflationary gap between federal war expenditures and the lack of ordinary consumers goods, which the Treasury is attempting to compensate by voluntary sale of war bonds.

Prices make up the warp and woof of the new tax bill, which the reluctant House Ways and Means Committee has trimmed more than $2,000,000,000 below what the Treasury asked.

Baggy-trousered Mr. Henderson has precipitated the fight in the open by his twin statements, which his advisers consider "indiscreet."

His statements blame Congress on two counts for the ceiling breakout of fruits preserved from the 1942 crop. He said it was necessary to rescue packers caught in the squeeze between rising prices to the growers, and the general price ceiling. Congress exempted farm products from the price control law, Mr. Henderson said, and then failed to grant subsidies which was the only other way to keep packers solvent.

Mr. Henderson followed up this punch with a second statement saying in effect that he could not hope to ward off inflationary price advances or police rent fixing with the funds which the House just voted to give him.

With Congress already growling, Senate Republicans took the lead in opposing Democratic Leader Senator Alben Barkley's proposal that Congress recess for 30 days beginning about July 15. Minority Leader Senator Charles L. McNary said he doubted the wisdom of a formal recess.

Praised by Lazo

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Hector Lazo, President of the Co-operative Food Producers of America, praised Price Administrator Leon Henderson today for putting maximum price regulations into effect, estimating that without them "inflationary increases" in prices by the end of 1943 would have reached $50,000,000,000.

Mr. Lazo, who said he was returning to his industry post after a leave of absence during which he organized the trade relations branch in Mr. Henderson's office, commented, "It is perhaps not amiss to remind businessmen again that" price control was supposed to be only one part of the President's seven-point anti-inflation program.

He said Mr. Henderson "in characteristic fashion" had tackled the price problem "courageously," while the other parts of the President's program, except for curtailment of installment selling, were "still mostly in the planning stages."

A 10 per cent inflationary rise in costs this year, Mr. Lazo said, "would mean wasting $11,000,000,000—enough to underwrite a whole year's airplane production with which to blast the Japs out of the Philippines, Wake, and China."

Inventory of Tires To Be Made by OPA

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration undertook a nationwide inventory of serviceable tires held by dealers, automobile companies and finance companies July 1, and announced that it would use the resulting information in charting the future course of tire rationing.

The stock-taking, as of June 30, will cover new, used, retreaded and recapped tires. Reports will be filed with local rationing boards, and must show inventories of passenger car and truck tires and tubes, tractor and farm equipment tires, and all other types or tires not mounted on a vehicle.

The first reports are due July 15 and similar inventory statements must be filed by tire sellers and the others affected each quarter.

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Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday

Morning, 11.79me (25.4m), 17.78me (16.9m). Chimes radiocast at 10:15 a. m. Service at 10:45 a. m. (Eastern War Time).

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building

Mondays to Fridays, 11.79me (25.4m), 15.35me (19.5m), 6.04me (49.6m), 4:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time).

Repeated by transcription from Studio of WRUL.

Mondays to Fridays, 9.70me (30.9m), 11.73me (25.6m), 6.04me (49.6m), 6:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time).

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 6:45 p. m. Eastern War Time, 11.79me (25.4m), 15.35me (19.5m), 6.04me (49.6m).

Note—To convert Eastern War Time to Greenwich Time add 4 hours, and 2 hours additional for British Double Summer Time.

Landlubbers in Hills of South Form Coast Guard Auxiliaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Landlubbers are becoming mariners in the hills of the South—and even more. They are organizing U. S. Coast Guard Auxiliaries and volunteering real service.

A few years ago no one would have dreamed of powerful cabin cruisers skimming over bluish green lakes in valleys where there was often only a trickle, if any water at all. Now sleek boats, some comparable to those on the coasts, can be seen on new lakes.

The latest of the new lakes—and there will be more this year—is Cherokee Lake, formed by the construction of TVA's new Cherokee Dam. When the reservoir is full, it will cover 31,100 acres and will be 58.5 miles long. That is on the Holston River, a tributary of the Tennessee, 35 miles east of Knoxville.

The first three boats to be launched on Cherokee were all power craft, one a 30-foot cabin cruiser with sleeping quarters for four and a galley. The cabin cruiser belongs to E. B. Hale of Morristown, Tenn., and the other two boats to Dr. K. E. Pleas and M. K. Strate.

Already a Coast Guard Auxiliary is being organized at Morristown. That is a voluntary, nonmilitary organization made up of private owners of motorboats and yachts who desire more knowledge of boating. The Coast Guard Auxiliary was established by an act of Congress in 1939 and is sponsored by the Coast Guard to the extent of supervision and instruction. Courses of instruction are free.

Monthly courses are given in proper handling of boats; care and upkeep, rules governing movements of vessels, buoyage system of the United States, resuscitation, and various methods of visual signaling.

A member's boat must pass a rigid examination as to its seaworthiness. Safety features required by law are necessary. The applicant is required to pass a personal examination on motorboat and navigation laws.

A Coast Guard Auxiliary Flotilla is made up of 10 or more boats.

Knoxville has a Flotilla, with Hugh F. Van Deventer, Jr., as Commander, Sam P. Orleans as Vice-Commander, and W. A. DeSautielle as Junior Commander.

New lakes are also forming in the mountains of North Carolina and Georgia.

Fred Wendel, Jr., chief boatswain's mate, U. S. Coast Guard, Chattanooga, is active in helping organize flotillas and give instruction to boat owners in the South.

He now has flotillas in Knoxville, Chattanooga, Guntersville, Ala., Florence, Ala., Memphis. Progress has been made to organize flotillas at Nashville, Pickwick Dam, Tenn., Morristown, Tenn., and Greenville, Miss.

"It is my intention to organize as many flotillas as possible," he says.

At Louisville, Ky., 12 privately owned cruisers, ranging from 28 to 45 feet long, have recently been offered to the U. S. Coast Guard for war defense patrol for the duration.

Stoddard Succeeds Cole In N. Y. Education Posts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 2—With the retirement yesterday of Dr. Ernest E. Cole, Dr. George D. Stoddard became President of the University of the State of New York and Commissioner of Education. Dr. Cole will continue the practice of law in Albany.

Dr. Stoddard is recognized as one of the foremost authorities in the field of child development and has had a distinguished career in educational administration.

Huge U. S. Ship Production Still Behind U-Boat Sinkings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 2—The almost unbelievable achievement of America's shipbuilding program is not yet good enough to make up for the huge loss from submarine sinkings, Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman of the Maritime Commission, has disclosed.

Although American shipyards built 66 merchant vessels of 731,900 deadweight tons—about one third the size of the prewar French mercantile fleet—in the month of June, United Nations troop and freight carrying capacity is still dwindling.

The effect of this has already been reflected in a War Department announcement that the General Depot Service of the Services of Supply has been forced to rush development of a nation-wide network of storage facilities for war materials until shipping space can be found for them.

Admitting that the depots have been made necessary "because of the present shortage of ocean-going tonnage to ship all of the planes, guns, tanks, foodstuffs and other materials needed in the war effort," the War Department said that the storage stations would "avoid possible curtailment in production."

Bombing of Axis Ports

With little immediate relief in sight from U-boat depredations, officials here are reported as inclining more and more to the belief that the surest method of beating the submarine is to pulverize all German and German-occupied ports. Not sporadic bombing, but night-after-night, week-after-week aerial assaults in great strength would do the trick, it is held.

Meanwhile, Maritime Commission figures reveal the extent to which American industrial "know how" and resources are being thrown into the job of building the world's greatest merchant fleet in less than 24 months.

During the first six months of 1942, American shipyards built 228 new ships, 2,544,000 deadweight tons. Even more startling is the manner in which output was increased from month to month. In January the country built 16 of 197,628 deadweight tons, in February it was 26 ships of 289,549 tons, in March 26 ships of 291,473 tons, in April 36 ships of 401,632 tons, in May 58 ships of 632,304 tons and in June 66 ships of 731,900 tons. Thus, in six months, production increased more than three and one-half times.

450 P. C. Increase

"The shipbuilding program had been so accelerated that before the end of April, more ships had been completed than during the entire year of 1941, when 103 ships of 1,088,497 deadweight tons were delivered," Admiral Vickery said. "Comparing the monthly record during 1941 with this year's score, in the month prior to Pearl Harbor there were produced only 12 ships as compared to the 66 in June, 1942, an increase in production of 450 per cent."

Admiral Vickery also expressed confidence "that the remaining ships required to carry out President Roosevelt's directive of 8,000,000 deadweight tons for the entire year will be built if there is a steady flow of steel and other materials in the required amounts."

He explained that the Maritime Commission now required 40,000 tons of steel plate a month and thousands of tons of structural steel. Although both of these items have been short in the past, the admiral said he believed that the situation was improving noticeably and that both plate and structural steel would flow into the shipyards in the needed, albeit astronomical, amounts.

June Month of Records

"The month of June started and finished with shipbuilding records," he said. "On June 1, the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation, Portland, Ore., delivered a completed ship just 46 days after its keel had been laid. Oregon delivered nine ships in June, the average time for completion being 55 days per vessel."

"The records of June were made possible through the co-operative efforts of shipyard labor and management. Many thousands of shipyard workers, most of them untrained in shipbuilding before coming to the yards, are becoming more familiar with their jobs and as a result production increases."

Of particular interest is the fact that during June one shipyard, the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Company of Chester, Pa., delivered four large oil tankers. Sun is expected to deliver at least one tanker a week for the duration.

Admiral Vickery had warm praise for the accomplishments of Canadian shipyards, saying that their present production of from 60,000 to 70,000 tons of merchant shipping a month is little short of miraculous in view of the country's limitations for such work.

Interchange With Canada

He pointed out that United Nations shipbuilding had been standardized to such a point that last month the maritime commission was able to borrow three reciprocating engines from Canada to install in American vessels. He said that there was a continual back and fourth exchange of needed items between this country and the Dominion.

Discussing the much-belabored and still controversial 1,900-ton gasoline engine-driven freight carrier known as the Sea Otter, Admiral Vickery frankly admitted that he did not like that small a ship and that he thought it might turn out to be a waste of time and material to build it.

The Sea Otter requires two and one-half times as much steel a ton to build as does a vessel of the Liberty Ship size and it will require crews aggregating 200 men to transport the same amount of goods in a Sea Otter that a Liberty Ship, manned by 46 men, could handle, he said.

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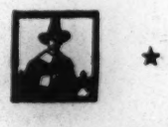

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The Home Forum

The Head Driver Brings It Home

THE HEAD DRIVER had the suspicion of a swagger when she visited us in our quiet London flat about a week after the fall of France. She was still wearing her British khaki uniform, now somewhat weather-stained, but she had also acquired a sub-tropical tan, a French steel helmet, and a Polish eagle in white metal on the label of her tunic. I had last heard of her when she wrote from near Compiègne on the eve of the German onslaught, describing how she had been billeted in a cheese-factory, sleeping in the cheese-galleries with the fragrance of cheese all around her.

As a tiny child, she had once volunteered to sleep alone in a dark room in a deserted part of the house after her elder brother had preferred not to. This did not altogether please her brother; so, shortly after she had settled down for the night, he stole up to her door and suddenly shouted that there were lions and tigers coming. To this she replied unperturbed: "Then go away quickly, or they'll get you." It was not surprising, therefore, that when the call for national service went out in Britain, about the time of the Munich Agreement, she signed on.

* * *

It was as a driver that she joined her corps. But before long the chance possession of a typewriter earned her the appointment of Company Clerk, and this carried with it two stripes and the style of Head Driver. Her operation of the typewriter, although adequate to her usual needs, was not professional; she never used more than five fingers on it at once and rarely more than three; it was always a question whether the unconventional spelling which appeared on company notices was due to her amateur status as a typist or to her independence as an orthographer. However, she tackled all words with the true offensive spirit and seldom failed to achieve a passable likeness.

During this time she made an attempt to avert hostilities altogether by taking part in an international goodwill chess tournament by correspondence with a group of Swedes, Danes, Dutch, and Germans. But the mail services were rudely interrupted by the German invasion of Poland and relations had to be broken off. The first evening of the war found her driving in darkened convoy from London to Oxford, helping in the great evacuation which marked those early days.

After some months at a civil defense post in South London, waiting for the Luftwaffe that never came, spring gave her the opportunity to get out to France. Early in April, she and a group of other members from her corps were entertained at lunch in the House of Commons and departed to serve with the French Army at five francs a day and their keep. It was true that the French lieutenant who met them in Paris had expected male drivers until a few hours before their arrival, but he rose to the new situation, and the English girls spent a pleasant month seeing the sights of Paris, learning their way about a petrol engine in French, and acquainting themselves with French maps and the French countryside.

* * *

Then came the German attack and long weeks of retreat through milling columns of soldiers and refugees, the corps trying to do its duty without adding to the confusion. Their rations were lettuces and strawberries plucked from deserted gardens, or groceries salved lawfully from bombed shops in empty villages. Their sleep was when and where it could be got, in barns, in châteaux, or under the kindly cover of trees. All the time the German aircraft passed to and fro overhead.

At last they reached the neighborhood of Bordeaux. France was capitulating by this time, diplomats and even consuls were on the move, the last ships were departing. As the corps was attached to the French Army, they could not very well desert on their own, yet there did not seem much point in remaining. They heard that French General Headquarters were in a near-by wood, so the lieutenant embarked on a search and, after some delay, returned with permission for the corps' departure. Next morning, after further alarms, they managed to board a ship, taking their personal baggage but compelled to leave their vehicles.

The ship carried several thousand Polish soldiers. Here was no more the depressing cry of "C'est fini!" The Poles were in the highest spirits, only eager to renew the struggle at the earliest opportunity and anywhere the ship might take them. In the meanwhile, they contented themselves with firing up at the enemy planes which circled and dived over the harbor. One of their officers made the English girls honorary members of his battalion, and it was then that they acquired their Polish eagles. Three days later the ship berthed in Liverpool.

* * *

But the Head Driver's service wasn't ended. New equipment had arrived from the United States, and she merely substituted the crossed British and American flags for the crossed British and French and drew her pay in the British equivalent of dollars instead of in francs. Her headquarters were now in a provincial market town, though her driving took her far afield through England. In her leisure she returned to peace-time activities of chess and, as she was a swimmer of some experience, to the occasional examination of candidates for proficiency awards in life-saving. One might have thought she was now fully occupied, and so apparently did she for a time.

But one day, early in the spring of 1942, she dropped in to lunch during a tour of duty which had brought her to London. She carried a suitcase, which she said contained her knitting, and, as we sat chatting after our meal, she casually opened it. She took out a large pair of yellow leather gloves stamped "Industrial," to show they could be bought without coupons, a strong pair of pliers, and a huge tangle of twisted wire. This tangle separated itself out into spiral springs each about a foot long, on which she went to work with the pliers.

"I didn't think that knitting mere wool was enough," she explained, "so I decided to bring spare-time munition-making into the home. I only had to give up a few days of my leave to train in an arms factory, and now every time I come up to London I turn in my completed springs and get a new bundle. Of course, I don't really knit the springs: it's just a matter of adjusting them."

"And what are the springs for?" I asked.

"Ah . . ." said the Head Driver.

P. H.

His Father's Son

He was his father's son.
He loved the hills. He knew intimately
The fields and trees and the creek.
I have seen him climb the farm's
Highest hill, and turn and survey
The acres. He would smile then.
These hills and stones were his wealth.
Nothing else mattered as long as he could
Walk them or breathe the fragrance
Of summer, or go out to meet
Winter descending the steep slopes.
The city called. The afternoon he left
The shadows seemed even longer as they crept
Across the hill; the creek's murmur
Was more musical as if it were playing
A soft hymn to mark his departure
From a serene friend, the farm and its year.

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By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CONNECTICUT VALLEY DOORWAY FROM WESTFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

A CONNECTICUT VALLEY DOORWAY is, today, well known for its handsome pediment, carved or fluted pilasters, and double doors. It has taken a place of high honor in our collections of American Decorative Arts. This door frames the approach to the American Wing from the Morgan galleries in the Metropolitan Museum. It came from the tavern of Captain Clapp in Westfield, Massachusetts, a pre-Revolutionary inn, later known as the Landlord Fowler House. Many doors such as this one were made in the eighteenth century for the great, frame houses of virgin timber which the early settlers had built on their fertile acres of the Connecticut River Valley.

The architectural details of these doorways combine all the richest ornament the colonial builder had at hand. It was his best effort to beautify his home. The monumental style with the broken pediment, like New England church architecture, reveals the influence of Christopher Wren. The panel of vine and leaves, carved in flat relief on each side of the door and on the pedestal above, and the terminal rosettes of the pediment are all familiar motifs on the early New England chests. This wide, hospitable entrance was in harmony with the paneled and wainscoted rooms and the furnishings of the house. It was also an admirable focus of fine ornament to an otherwise plain, clapboarded exterior. It is known that some doors were added long after the house itself was built, when the owner had found the time or the means to add this final embellishment to his home. The carving alone represents weeks of pleasant labor.

No two of these Connecticut Valley doors are exactly alike. Each one has its own variation of the accepted ornament, always with original and delightful details. Quaint features of this door from Westfield, that might easily be overlooked in a photograph, are the little doors carved in miniature on the base of each pilaster, instead of the usual panel. Wrought as well as their maker knew, they all show proud and loving workmanship.

A. R. H.

Thus They Came to the California Crossing

PIONEERS CROSSING the Oregon Trail were obliged somewhere to ford the South Fork of the Platte and make their way over a divide to the North Fork to continue their journey westward towards the great gateway of the Rockies. In the earlier years of the migration, the fording was usually effected not far west of the junction of these two branches of the river. During the Gold Rush, however, most of the travelers kept on the south side of the stream until they crossed what is now the Nebraska-Colorado line. There, close by the present town of Julesburg, they came to the California Crossing.

The river here was probably quite as difficult to navigate with the prairie schooners; but the road onward up Lodge Pole Creek and over the divide was easier. For that reason this crossing became a most popular one on the way to the farther West. . . .

Records of the emigrants are replete with incidents connected with fording the South Platte at the California Crossing or farther down stream. The river itself impressed them. Mark Twain humorously describes it as being "a mile wide and an inch deep." If the name "Nebraska" implies, as some believe, the land of shallow waters, the Platte must certainly have helped to suggest the name. Except during the melting season, the waters of the river spread thinly over an expanse of quicksand; or sometimes sink completely in it. It was this quicksand quite as much as the stream that gave the pioneers concern. . . .

One of the stories of the California Crossing was that told the writer by one of the pioneers who made a trip from Utah back to Nebraska City on the Missouri for freight. "There were about twenty teamsters in our outfit," he related. "When we reached the Platte with our oxen and empty wagons, the high waters had filled it from bank to bank. Well, we just turned the wagons into boats. Taking off the wagon boxes, we put the wheels and running gears into the boxes and 'chucked' our clothes there too. Then two of us swam with each boat across the stream. The other boys drove the cattle into the river, and grabbing the tails of the swimming oxen, were towed across with them. Our outfits were brought together on the opposite shore and we drove on to the 'Old Muddy.' The emigrants heading west, when they saw us make the crossing, offered us good money if we would stay and help them get over the river. It was pretty tempting, but we had to make a round trip back to our homes and we just couldn't take their offer." — From "Westward America," by HOWARD R. DRIGGS. (New York: Putnam.)

Outcome of a Common Spirit

FOR A HUNDRED YEARS OR SO after its settlement, there lived and flourished in America a type of community which was rapidly disappearing in Europe. This community was embodied in villages and towns whose mummified remains even today have a rooted dignity that the most gigantic metropolises do not often possess. If we would understand the architecture of America in a period when good building was almost universal, we must understand something of the kind of life that this community fostered. . . .

The meeting-house determined the character and limits of the community. As Weeden says in his excellent Economic and Social History of New England, the settlers "laid out the village in the best order to attain two objects: first, the tillage and culture of the soil; second, the maintenance of a 'civil and religious society.'" Around the meeting-house the rest of the community crystallized in a definite pattern, tight and homogeneous. . . .

We have learned in recent years to appreciate the felicities of eighteenth-century colonial architecture, and even the earlier seventeenth-century style is now coming into its own, in the sense that it is being imitated by architects who have an eye for picturesque effects; but we lose our perspective altogether if we think that the charm of an old New England house can be recaptured by designing overhanging second stories or panelled interiors. The just design, the careful execution, the fine style that brings all the houses into harmony no matter how diverse the purposes they served—for the farmhouse shares its characteristics with the mill, and the mill with the meeting-house—was the outcome of a common spirit, nourished by men who had divided the land fairly and who shared adversity and good fortune together. When the frame of the house is to be raised, a man's neighbors will lend him a hand; if the harvest is in danger, every man goes out into the fields, even if his own crop is not at stake; if a whale founders on the beach, even the smallest boy bears a hand, and gets a share of the reward. All these practices were not without their subtle effect upon craftsmanship.—From "Sticks and Stones," by LEWIS MUMFORD, (New York: Boni and Liveright.)

"Beholding . . . the glory of the Lord"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN ARTIST who would paint a beautiful picture must have a right sense of beauty. With an appreciation for the beautiful he can represent beautiful things upon his canvas for others to admire and enjoy. Holding to harmony and perfection in our thought, we can bring out in our lives the beauty of holiness which will inspire and bless others. The artist cannot express loveliness on his canvas if he holds to an unlovely model in his thought. So we must expel thoughts of sickness, sin, and other phases of discord if we would bring out health and holiness in our lives.

On page 248 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says: "The sculptor turns from the marble to his model in order to perfect his conception. We are all sculptors, working at various forms, moulding and chiseling thought." Later on the same page she adds: "We must form perfect models in thought and look at them continually, or we shall never carve them out in grand and noble lives. Let unselfishness, goodness, mercy, justice, health, holiness, love—the kingdom of heaven—reign within us, and sin, disease, and death will diminish until they finally disappear."

The Bible states concerning God (John 1:3), "All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made." And it is written (Genesis 1:31) "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." God made man in His image and likeness. We must look away then from the sense of man and the universe as material and discordant. We must think of man, not as mortal, sick, and sinful, but as the reflection of God, divine Love, as the image and likeness of the one "altogether lovely." We must deny the material evidence of sickness, poverty, imperfection of all kinds, and see the universe of divine Love's creating. Mrs. Eddy writes (Message to The Mother Church for 1902, pp. 6, 7): "Divine Science fulfils the law and the gospel, wherein God is infinite Love, including nothing unlovely, producing nothing unlike Himself, the true nature of Love intact and eternal. Divine metaphysics concedes no origin or causation apart from God. It accords all to God, Spirit, and His infinite manifestations of love—man and the universe." This then is what we must have ever before our thought—the universe wherein there is nothing unlovely, nothing unlike divine Love.

The Master did not accept as real any material evidence of sickness, blindness, deafness, sin, lack, deformity, or any other phase of imperfection. He denied these false beliefs and utilized the power of God to eliminate them from human experience. He said that those who understood his teaching should do likewise. Let us then, instead of accepting sickness, lack, and other erroneous beliefs as facts, deny them, and realize the omnipresence of perfection. Let us see God's spiritual universe instead of material discord.

Referring to Christ Jesus' method of healing, Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." Let us too learn to think of man not as mortal and evil, but as the image and likeness of God. This is our true selfhood and the true selfhood of all.

Holding thought to the truth that man is the image and likeness of God, divine Life, one will be healed of sickness and enabled to rise above sin. In the proportion that we see God's man as real, and reject the false concept of man, we gain the true sense of health and harmony. All phases of imperfection can thus be removed.

As happy or unhappy thoughts are indicated in the facial expression, so in other ways is the body affected by one's state of consciousness. Just as an unhappy expression will change to a joyous expression when thought is filled with happiness, so if we correct fear and other false beliefs by turning steadfastly to the fact that all of God's creation is harmonious and perfect, we shall overcome sickness.

The real man is perfect and free. He is not fettered by beliefs of limitation. He is the expression of perfect Mind, the reflection of Soul, the image of Love. Turning often to these divine facts, we gain a greater sense of harmony, manifest more intelligence, lessen the sense of limitation, and become kinder and more loving in daily living. In short, as we keep before us what man really is—the image and likeness of God—we overcome the belief that we are mortal, and thus gain our immortal status, our true being. Paul writes (II Corinthians 3:18), "We all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

„Die Herrlichkeit des Herrn widerspiegeln"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EIN KÜNSTLER, der ein schönes Bild malen will, muß einen rechten Schönheitssinn haben. Mit Verständnis für das Schöne kann er auf seiner Leinwand Schönes darstellen, das andere bewundern und genießen können. Wenn wir in unserem Denken an der Harmonie und der Vollkommenheit festhalten, können wir in unserem Leben die Schönheit der Heiligkeit, die andere ansporn und segnet, zum Ausdruck bringen. Der Künstler kann auf seiner Leinwand nicht Schönheit darstellen, wenn er ein unschönes Vorbild in seinem Denken hat. So müssen wir Gedanken der Krankheit, der Sünde und andere Erscheinungsformen der Disharmonie verbannen, wenn wir Gesundheit und Heiligkeit in unserem Leben ausdrücken wollen.

Auf Seite 248 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft: „Der Bilhauer wendet sich vom Marmor seinem Modell zu, um seine Vorstellung zu vervollkommnen. Wir alle sind Bildhauer, die an verschiedenartigen Gestalten arbeiten und den Gedanken modeln und meißeln". Weiter unten auf derselben Seite fügt sie hinzu: „Wir müssen vollkommene Vorbilder im Denken formen und beständig auf sie hinsehen, sonst werden wir sie nie zu einem bedeutenden und edlen Leben gestalten. Laßt Selbstlosigkeit, Güte, Barmherzigkeit, Gerechtigkeit, Gesundheit, Heiligkeit und Liebe—das Himmelreich—in uns herrschen, und Sünde, Krankheit und Tod werden abnehmen, bis sie schließlich verschwinden!"

Die Bibel erklärt mit Bezug auf das Wort Gottes (Joh. 1, 3): „Alle Dinge sind durch dasselbe gemacht, und ohne dasselbe ist nichts gemacht, was gemacht ist". Und es steht geschrieben (1. Mose 1, 31): „Und Gott sah an alles, was er gemacht hatte; und siehe da, es war sehr gut". Gott machte den Menschen zu Seinem Bild und Gleichnis. Wir müssen daher die Auffassung, daß der Mensch und das Weltall materiell und unharmonisch seien, verwerfen. Wir dürfen vom Menschen nicht als sterblich, krank und sündig denken, sondern müssen ihn als die Widerspiegelung Gottes, der göttlichen Liebe, des einen, der „ganz lieblich" ist, sehen. Wir müssen den materiellen Augenschein von Krankheit, Armut, Unvollkommenheit jeder Art verneinen und die Welt der Schöpfung der göttlichen Liebe sehen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Botschaft an Die Mutterkirche für das Jahr 1902, S. 6, 7): „Die göttliche Wissenschaft erfüllt das Gesetz und das Evangelium, worin Gott die unendliche Liebe ist, die nichts Unschönes in sich schließt und nichts hervorbringt, was Gott, der wahren Art der unversehrten und ewigen Liebe, unähnlich ist. Die göttliche Metaphysik anerkennt keinen Ursprung und keine Ursache außer Gott. Sie bringt alles mit Gott, dem Geist, und Seinen unendlichen Kundwerdungen der Liebe—dem Menschen und dem Weltall—in Einklang". Dies müssen wir also immer vor Augen haben—das Weltall, worin es nichts Unschönes, nichts der göttlichen Liebe Unähnliches gibt.

Der Meister ließ keinen materiellen Augenschein von Krankheit, Blindheit, Taubheit, Sünde, Mangel, Verkrüppelung oder irgend einer andern Unvollkommenheit als wirklich gelten. Er verneinte diese falschen Annahmen und wandte die Kraft Gottes an, sie von der menschlichen Erfahrung zu verbannen. Er sagte, daß diejenigen, die seine Lehre verstehen, diese Werke auch tun sollten. Laßt uns also, anstatt Krankheit, Mangel und andere irrige Annahmen für Tatsachen zu halten, sie verneinen und uns die Allgegenwart der Vollkommenheit vergegenwärtigen! Laßt uns statt materieller Disharmonie Gottes geistiges Weltall sehen!

Mit Bezug auf Christi Jesu Heilverfahren schreibt Mrs. Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 476, 477): „Jesus sah in der Wissenschaft den vollkommenen Menschen, der ihm dort erschien, wo den Sterblichen der sündige, sterbliche Mensch erscheint. In diesem vollkommenen Menschen sah der Heiland Gottes eigenes Gleichnis, und diese richtige Anschauung vom Menschen heilte die Kranken". Laßt auch uns denken lernen, daß der Mensch nicht sterblich und böse, sondern das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes ist! Das ist unser wahres Selbst und das wahre Selbst aller.

Hält man im Denken an der Wahrheit fest, daß der Mensch das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes, des göttlichen Lebens, ist, so wird man von Krankheit geheilt und befähigt, sich über Sünde zu erheben. In dem Verhältnis, wie wir sehen, daß Gottes Mensch der wirkliche Mensch ist, und den falschen Begriff vom Menschen verwerfen, gewinnen wir den wahren Sinn der Gesundheit und der Harmonie. Alle Erscheinungsformen der Unvollkommenheit können so beseitigt werden.

Wie sich freudige oder traurige Gedanken im Gesichtsausdruck anzeigen, so wird der Körper in anderer Weise durch unsern Bewußtseinszustand beeinflußt. Gerade wie sich ein trauriger Gesichtsausdruck in einen freudigen verwandelt, wenn das Denken von Freude erfüllt wird, so werden wir Krankheit überwinden, wenn wir Furcht und andere falsche Annahmen berichtigen, indem wir standhaft an der Tatsache festhalten, daß Gottes ganze Schöpfung harmonisch und vollkommen ist.

Der wirkliche Mensch ist vollkommen und frei. Er ist durch keine Begrenzungsannahmen gefesselt. Er ist der Ausdruck des vollkommenen Gemüts, die Widerspiegelung der Seele, das Bild der Liebe. Wenn wir uns oft an diese göttlichen Tatsachen erinnern, gewinnen wir einen umfassenderen Sinn der Harmonie, bekunden wir mehr Intelligenz, verringern wir den Sinn der Begrenzung und werden im täglichen Leben freundlicher und liebevoller. Kurz, wenn wir immer vor Augen haben, was der Mensch wirklich ist—das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes—überwinden wir den Glauben, daß wir sterblich seien, und gewinnen so unsere Unsterblichkeit, unser wahres Sein. Paulus schreibt (2. Kor. 3, 18): „Wir alle, die wir mit unverhülltem Angesicht die Herrlichkeit des Herrn widerspiegeln, werden in dasselbe Bild umgewandelt von einer Herrlichkeit zu der andern".

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Intimate Message: Washington

Arms Output Versus News Output ..... *By Joseph G. Harrison*

Some of the folk in Washington, particularly those at the War Production Board, have felt that President Roosevelt's recent report on America's current output of a number of major war items did not receive all the publicity it deserved. The figures came out at a rather unfortunate time, being blanketed by news of the huge British raid on Bremen, the American air attack upon Tobruk and the simultaneous White House announcement that the Russians were participating in the Roosevelt-Churchill conversations.

The mere announcement of the figures was a startling thing in itself, since other major United Nations powers have done little more than hint at production totals, while the Axis gives no intimations at all. Although the American figures were not exact, output being given in round numbers, they were sufficiently close to actual production to let Berlin, Rome and Tokyo know where we stand today in the building of tanks, planes, guns and machine guns.

Taken either as a whole or in part, America's production today is extremely encouraging. In the month of May alone, this country turned out "nearly 4,000 planes and over 1,500 tanks," according to the President. That means that the United States virtually doubled its warplane output in the six months since the assault on Pearl Harbor and that, projecting the November-May production graph into July, we find that this country is now building planes at the rate of more than 50,000 a year.

In the matter of tanks and guns the achievement was even more impressive. There is good reason to believe that considerably more than 1,500 tanks were turned out in May, just as there is good reason to believe that the production of the all-important medium tank increased as much as 300 per cent from November to May.

But the biggest achievement, in the judgment of many war production officials, was the manufacture in May of nearly 2,000 artillery and antitank guns, in addition to hundreds of antiaircraft guns and guns to be mounted in tanks. It's no secret that America's output of guns was distressingly low last fall and that a shortage of artillery has badgered the United Nations wherever they have met the Axis.

In giving out the figures for May, the White House made clear its hope that the success of American armament manufacture would become public knowledge in Germany, Italy and throughout Axis-occupied Europe. Although mere figures are little good by themselves, they can be very potent arguments when coupled with 1,000-plane raids upon the Ruhr. Reporters returning from Germany agree that the German people, being mechanically and industrially minded themselves, have always had an exalted opinion of the power of American industry. The President's figures, if driven home over Gestapo opposition, should help confirm that opinion.

According to information which should be accurate, the White House and the Navy Department have both favored publishing production figures as a boost to national morale and to the spirit of resistance germinating throughout the Axis-subjugated world. The War Department, however, is understood to have been strongly against such a policy. The Army took the position that to reveal the heavy rate of production which this country has achieved might force the Axis to speed their plans for the conquest of Russia, North Africa, Siberia and perhaps even Great Britain before American weapons could turn the tide.

In overriding the War Department's objection, the Administration is believed to have reasoned that it would be no more disadvantageous to chevy the enemy into hurrying up his plans than it would be to give him time to mature them and that the United States must be ready to attack upon the psychological front as well as upon the field of battle.

It is noteworthy, however, that the Army was not completely routed in this encounter, since the production figures on certain types of very important weapons were not given. Neither the enemy nor the American people know, for example, the current output of self-propelled 105mm. guns, tank-killers, antiaircraft guns and motorized salvage units. All of these are particularly important weapons and the German victory in North Africa is attributed as much to the numerical superiority of Nazi salvage units and fast-moving antitank guns as to the tactical wizardry of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

The Country Speaks: Asheville, N. C.

Governors Speak Right Up ..... *By Ralph W. Cessna*

It might have been helpful if all those people who argued, before Pearl Harbor, that democracy in this country could not survive an all-out war had attended the Governors' conference down in Asheville, N. C., recently. For there in that conference they would have found some good evidence not only that democracy is surviving, but that it will function perhaps even more vigorously after the war.

Attending the conference were the chief executives of some 40 of our sovereign states. They came there, not at the call of Washington, not as a result of the exercise of any kind of control or influence, direct or indirect, by Washington, or by anyone connected with the Federal Administration. They came voluntarily, out of their own deep, independent interest in the good they might do, both their country and their respective states.

They came with no fear, no awe of Washington. In fact, they came loaded down with criticism and complaints. The fact that they aired these freely among themselves might not be of much significance. But that they aired them also in the presence of a battery of top-ranking Federal officials who flew down to sit in on an off-the-record round table with them, is significant.

"What about these trucking regulations?" one Governor asked Joseph Eastman, Office of Defense Transportation head. "Existence of a war doesn't mean that suddenly all the roads and bridges in my State are going to be able to stand the weight of the big trucks you want us to allow free passage."

"When you want to take over property for armament plants," asked another of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Board, "why don't you come to us Governors and let us in on it, instead of going out and staking out your claims in secrecy?"

We're not concerned here with the answers. There were answers. And there were more criticisms. The point is that those criticisms were made, those questions were asked, without hesitancy.

But that isn't really the main point of the story. Those are just instances of the exercise of freedom of speech. More fundamental is this matter of states rights. If any one subject dominated the conference, it was this. Practically every Governor had something to say about it. Some of them were more than stirred up. Some were downright wrathful.

They had for some years been warily watching the tendency toward centralization of government under the New Deal. This was the first time so many of them had been together in one place at the same time, the first opportunity to compare notes and let off steam.

This they did. And they did it at that round table with Mr. Henderson and Mr. Eastman and Mr. Nelson and Mr. Patterson and Mr. McNutt, and the rest.

They complained that Washington has been taking over too many of the functions that are essentially state or local in nature. They made it quite clear that far from being asleep or complacent on this question, they were ready to go to battle on it. The only thing that kept them from going through all the way on this issue, obviously, was the war.

And here we show how this democratic system is flexible enough to handle a war. Just short of a firm demand that Washington find and keep its place, these Governors stopped.

They meant it when they said they were willing to give up rights in the interests of winning the war. And they meant it when they said they wanted those rights back after the war.

They will get them back. That isn't a statement based on any promise from Washington—though such a specific promise might not be out of place—but rather based on the determination in the faces and voices of those State Governors, on acknowledge of the tenacity with which the people back home, the people these Governors represent, will cling to their democratic privileges, war or no war.

Yes, Norman Thomas and Robert Maynard Hutchins and you other doubters, there is evidence that American democracy can meet and survive this war. We venture to say that it will be a stronger democracy, a closer-to-the-grass-roots democracy, than ever before.

To Change the Subject:

American Music and Its Future ..... *By Pearl Strachan*

Writers aware of the pit of obscurity into which literature can fall for lack of publication are sometimes tempted to feel they have chosen the most precarious of professions. Talking the other day with Charles Haubiel, however, we concluded that the composer of music faces far greater hazards, and the public, to whom, for the most part, music is the most indispensable of fine arts, is in constant danger of losing important works.

We were, at the same time, so impressed with what Mr. Haubiel and his sister Felice are doing to remedy this situation, that we should like to tell about it. They are the leading spirits of The Composers Press, Inc., a nonprofit, membership corporation, with headquarters in New York City, which organized seven years ago to help American composers to get their compositions printed, published and performed. While a poet, a novelist, a painter or a sculptor can toil in secret and then present his public with a completed work, the composer depends on the performer to present his composition to an audience. If the composition has not been published, it is very difficult to get a performance. Few performers will take the trouble to study manuscripts. And publishers seldom can be induced to print good music unless assured of performances by celebrated artists. The thing goes round in a vicious circle.

The situation has become very serious in the last few years, and some persons have accepted the fallacious idea that the United States is not producing composers whose work can compare with the classics. While it is true that one symphonic work a year is published by such organizations as the Juilliard Foundation, the National Association for American Composers and Conductors, and the Society for the Publication of American Music, dozens of worthy compositions must risk obscurity. The Composers Press has a struggle to make ends meet. Yet it has achieved a live catalogue of 200 items, including 20 works of major significance by well-known composers such as Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, of international fame; Charles Wakefield Cadman, whose opera "Shanewis" was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House in 1918; Elliot Griffis, recipient of a Juilliard scholarship and a Pulitzer prize in 1931; Harold Morris, whose symphonic works have been performed by major symphonies; James Spencer, head of the music department at Adrian College, and Charles Haubiel. Mr. Haubiel, President of the Press, has for 18 years taught composition and theory at New York University, one of the first universities in the country to introduce courses in conducting, score-reading and orchestration. His "Karma" won him the American award in the International Schubert Centennial contest. His "Ritratti" was awarded second prize in the Swift Symphonic contest and given its première by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Frederick Stock conducting. His "Passacaglia" won him an award from the New York Philharmonic Symphony Society, which performed it, under the baton of the composer.

"We started on a shoestring," Mr. Haubiel told us, "and I could not have done it without my sister, who is business manager." Miss Haubiel works without salary, six long days a week. Despite financial limitations the Press has so far paid out about $1,200 in royalties. It has given more than 50 concerts in the past six years, getting first-class artists to perform its publications. Now, says Mr. Haubiel, an effort is being made to build a recording library to be available to any of the radio stations in the country, to make American composers' music more familiar than it can be through performer artists. The publications are confined to works by American composers. As soon as any money accrues, prizes will be offered through nation-wide contests.

When composers can they pay the cost of printing, which is kept to a minimum, though the work is done in excellent taste, on good paper. Artist friends have contributed designs for decoration and illustration. Mr. Haubiel contributes the cost of office space and other overhead charges. Somewhere between his teaching and composing he finds time to do a good deal of the editorial work of the Press. He is eager to have representatives in other cities to organize concerts presenting the composers' works to the public. Whenever possible the Press has worked hard for composers who could not defray the costs of their own printing, getting sponsors to pay the costs for them. There is a committee of persons well-known in music circles, to select the manuscripts for publication. Standards are kept at a high level. The Press does not accept just a song or simple piano piece unless written by a composer who shows ability to write in the larger forms of composition. This cuts out the amateur. Neither the extremely conventional, nor the experimental, ultra-modernistic is welcomed, since other organizations take care of such works. American composers, however, whose aim is to contribute to permanent music, extending the traditions of the great masters, are warmly received.

Working on a semi-commercial basis, the Press thus finds an outlet for its publications through the retailers all over the country. While composers are usually offered only 10 per cent in royalties, this Press pays its composers up to 50 per cent of the sales price of all copies sold, for, says Mr. Haubiel, "the composer should be the first rather than the last to benefit."

Doughboys Abroad: Flapjacks on the Ganges

Not Only East and West Meet In Cairo but the Whole World

Wide World-Associated Press

CAIRO — Rudyard Kipling may have been right in his day, but today East and West certainly do meet—here in the ancient city of Cairo where war draws ominously near and American reinforcements are arriving.

East and West, yes, North and South and, for that matter, the whole world, meet here. Uniforms of nearly every nation—except the Axis nations—may be seen on the streets.

This is a city of uniforms, honking taxicabs and ancient Arabic monuments—a city where the past literally seems to meet the future.

To the eye of the newly arrived American soldier, Cairo is an intriguing, baffling, almost awe-inspiring city of teeming, well-paved but criss-crossing narrow streets.

Barefooted men in flowing robes deal daily with those dressed in modern London and New York tailored finery, with the turbaned warriors of India, the scarfaced men of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan in their ostrich-feathered turbans, the kilted Scots, the gay Australians, men of the British regiments, and the New Zealanders.

Picture New York's lower East Side at the busiest part of the day; add the historic Pyramids and Sphinx, some 600 Arabic monuments, including at least 400 mosques, and a cross-section of all humanity—and you have Cairo.

From dawn until dusk in this city of more than 1,000,000 persons, men in long, white, night-gown-like robes — some wearing red, fez-like caps with a black tassel, known as a tarboosh, and others wearing simple skull caps —roam the streets hawking their various commodities.

In the heat of mid-afternoon the entire city virtually comes to a dead stop and most of the population enjoys a siesta which ends at about 5 o'clock.

Cairo is normally a gay baffling city. Right on the edge of the war, but seemingly detached from the hostilities until a few weeks ago, it is now becoming a center for newly arrived American fliers and other troops in active combat.

Good Food Supplied Soldiers on St. Lucia

Wide World-Associated Press

CASTRIES, St. Lucia, British West Indies—Battle-scarred St. Lucia, key military point in 18th century warfare for control of the West Indies, now again stands out as a strategic military position—this time as a base for United States troops.

Men on this post eat well. There was a day when it was otherwise, when supplies fell behind in the early days of the station and the hardy Marines went on an almost exclusive diet of Vienna sausage for more days than they like to remember.

Now, however, there is both quality and quantity and a fair range of variety.

Baseball, tennis and swimming sum up the men's recreation. Although English families on the island co-operate in friendly fashion, there are too few of them to provide for station dances.

Johnny Doughboy—World Soldier

Johnny Doughboy has crossed all seas to all continents.

His tents are pitched beneath the tropical moon and where the night wind whispers across desert sands.

He stands guard where icebergs crash into the sea from blue-white glaciers.

In Ireland he delights in old customs and brings some new ones.

He cooks pancakes beside the Ganges.

He adopts the Dutch mess kit in Surinam because it is better suited to jungle cooking.

And everywhere Johnny Doughboy is all American.

Some of his adventures are herewith presented—giving emphasis to the human side.

India: Bombers and Pancakes

Wide World-Associated Press

WITH THE U. S. BOMBER COMMAND IN INDIA—Along the entire 2,000-mile course of the Ganges there is only one place where you can get pancakes and syrup for breakfast. That's here. This probably also is the only place in India where you're likely to find apple pie on the menu.

Despite the heat and the fact their base is located in the midst of a scorched plain that is just as flat and as jungle-free as Kansas, the morale of the American bomber outfit is high.

If they do complain, it's only about the heat, about the holy cattle which get in front of their jeeps—and about the poor mail service. Most haven't had a letter since they got here months ago, but all are looking forward to the day when mail now believed held up in Australia finally gets through.

One bomber crewman, on the other hand, has had a prodigious windfall. He received letter No. 64 from his girl back home.

Actually he's received only 14 letters from her, so he figures that 50 more are somewhere en route.

"My girl's in college," he explained with a grin, "and hasn't anything to do but write."

Every one of the planes now in service against the Japanese was flown here from the United States. They came across the Atlantic, on across Africa, and then to India. From here they fly 600 to 800 miles farther to attack enemy-held targets in Burma. Moreover, they'll be ready when the time comes to attack Japanese launching a drive against India.

Capt. John E. Carmack of Decatur, Ga., pilot of one of the Fortresses, is only one of many Southerners in this command. In fact, Southerners make up slightly more than one-third of the crews which actually operate the planes.

Perhaps it's because they were chosen on the assumption India's heat wouldn't bother them so much. The balance come from about every part of the United States, with small-town and small-city boys predominating.

What's more, they run their own kitchen, using local help only for dishwashing and such. There they whip up those tantalizing pancakes.

U. S. Soldiers Resourceful In the Field

Wide World-Associated Press

WITH THE U. S. ARMY IN NEW CALEDONIA—The average American soldier in the field is individually resourceful and highly adaptable.

That is the conclusion of Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, commander of the United States forces in New Caledonia. General Patch says that when regular Army materials fail to arrive, or are delayed in transit, the soldiers pitch in and improve substitutes as good if not better than the original.

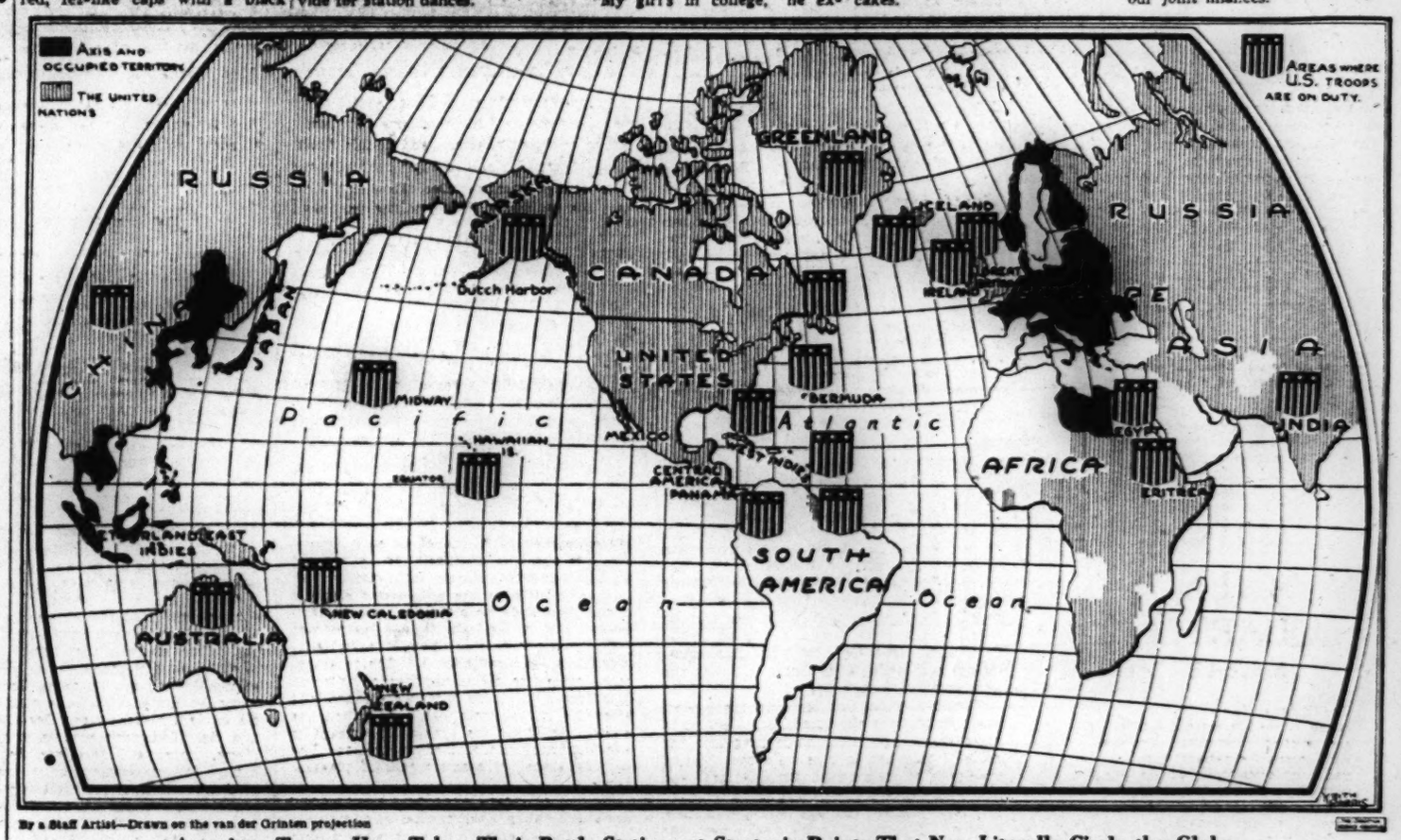
He tells of former shoemakers from Massachusetts who have made badly needed leather attachments for machines and of former stockyard workers from Chicago who built refrigeration units to preserve meat for the entire forces.

Traveling around isolated parts of New Caledonia you see examples to substantiate the commanding general's conclusions.

One typical group is a squad manning a searchlight position on an isolated point. Most of the men in this group are city men without previous outdoor experience. Three of them are of German extraction, one Dutch, one Italian, one Austrian and two long-time Americans.

Private Alexander Kahn is one group's self-appointed spokesman. He says:

"We all found that we could develop some specialty to contribute to our mutual security and well-being. One learned to cook. One does hunting. One handles our joint finances."



By a Staff Artist—Drawn on the van der Grinten projection

American Troops Have Taken Their Battle Stations at Strategic Points That Now Literally Circle the Globe

Ask Axis 'Subs' Around Iceland Where United States Navy Is

Wide World-Associated Press

WITH THE UNITED STATES NAVAL AIR FLEET IN ICELAND —Ask anyone who has crossed the Atlantic with an American convoy in recent months and he can tell you that no longer should anyone ask "where is the United States Navy?" as some did immediately after Pearl Harbor. The Americans in Iceland know where the Navy is—at least sizable chunks of it. So do Axis submarines.

At dusk our tour of air duty with a convoy ended. We dipped our wings in farewell and headed homeward. At times we flew through rolling, low-hanging clouds, now fleecy white and pink tinged from the setting sun, now black and ominous looking.

The trip back was uneventful except for a meal cooked on a tiny electric stove and served hot.

Another time this writer traveled by plane, ship and pony more than 1,000 miles hunting for a story.

From the air, Iceland often is a fascinating, breath-taking but awesome sight. Along the coasts and sometimes in the interior we saw isolated farmhouses; a little village here and there. But most of the time we flew over barren, lava-strewn country with little or no vegetation. Up we climbed to skim over tops of great snow-covered mountains. It was plenty cold up there.

4:45 Reveille on Dawn Patrol

Wide World-Associated Press

BRITISH GUIANA BASE COMMAND—Your alarm clock rings.

It's 4:45.

Once, when you were just starting this dawn patrol business, it was hard to get up, hard not to turn over again for an extra 40 winks. It isn't any more. You're used to it. You snap on the light, and swing your feet over the side of the bed.

In time you're out over the sea, and go up to a thousand feet. A big red orange of a sun heaves over the horizon as you climb.

The navigator makes excited signals. He's seen a ship.

The vessel takes size and shape. You knew, before you left the base, that it would be about where it is, but you go down for a look, anyway.

If there had been anything suspicious about him, you would have gone on down to 15 or 20 feet, where your wings just clear the whitecaps, and looked him over thoroughly. If his flags weren't set, you might fire a machine-gun burst across his bows as a gentle reminder. If you were still dubious, you would report him to the Navy, and have it look into the situation further.

Kangaroo Is Mascot For U. S. Regiment

By the Associated Press

In Australia, American soldiers—unlike the Australians —are permitted to keep animal mascots. One American has purchased a young kangaroo as the regimental mascot.

He paid $30 and hopes to take it back to the United States with him after the war.

Fliers Sing Praise Of Pilot in Tropics

Wide World-Associated Press

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana —Art Williams, blue-eyed, tropic-bronzed pilot from Wisconsin, has made flying history in Equatorial South America for eight years—has scores and scores of daring rescues to his credit—and now he's a friend of friends to the fighters newly stationed on this frontier.

Men tell of his amazing mercy-missions, and of hair-raising take-offs from the small pool above the famed Kaieteur Falls (741 feet of sheer drop).

And now they tell of Pilot Williams' valued aid to the United States Government since it sent fighting men into this "last real frontier."

Doughboys Learn British Jive

Wide World-Associated Press

WITH THE UNITED STATES FORCES IN NORTHERN IRELAND—When one of the boys over here writes home to say he spent a tanner at the flesher's and a bob for the bloody cinema and, on the way home, tripped over a pram, which somewhat browned him off—

It isn't a new brand of Army jive talk, it's British.

For aid in translating letters, here are a few selections from a glossary in Stars and Stripes, weekly newspaper of the United States armed forces in Britain:

Bob — English jive talk for a shilling.

Browned off—Overheated, as in "burned up."

Flesher—Where you get your pound of flesh: liver, beef, lamb chops.

Pram—Has its advantages. No one ever asks you to say "rubber pram bumpers" 10 times real fast.

Tanner — Sixpence, approximately a dime.

Americans Based in Surinam Cope With Jungle and Plain

Wide World-Associated Press

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. ARMY FORCES IN SURINAM — The United States soldier in Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, is a rugged fighting man.

Six months' service in the bush country of equatorial South America—service in damp, steaming jungle and on sandy, scorching savanna—has fitted him for almost any fighting frontier.

Deep in the bush of Eastern Surinam—over near the Maroni River separating this Dutch colony from the border penal camps of rumor-shrouded French Guiana—American soldiers have learned from Dutch veterans of Java how small groups of fighting men can subsist off jungle vegetation, eating palm cabbage, plantain, fruits, several kinds of nuts, wild peppers, and drinking coconut water.

The Dutch mess-kit, which provides better jungle-cooking facilities and takes up no more space than the standard United States Army mess-kit, is receiving much study.

On the other hand, American methods of bivouacking seem to be proving more adaptable to Surinam's wilds and to modern jungle-fighting tactics.

Ulster Likes Ways of 'Yanks'

Wide World-Associated Press

WITH U. S. FORCES IN NORTHERN IRELAND—Northern Ireland is learning a lot about the American way of life, and liking it.

A transformation began soon after the first doughboys stepped off United States transports. It still is going on.

Restaurants are learning what Americans mean by French fried potatoes and trying—within the limits of wartime stocks and facilities—to serve them crisp, brown and hot instead of the usual soggy, cold chips.

The change goes far beyond food, however. Already United States soldiers have found spare time to introduce British troops to American football, baseball, softball and volleyball.

Soon there will be basketball, too. Private Angelo Monitto, former captain of the City College of New York team, is organizing a basketball league.

Those are only a few of the symptoms that the United States troops are making a definite place for themselves in the life of Northern Ireland.

Relations between the troops and the citizens of Ulster's six counties were friendly from the start, but there has been a definite growth of cordiality with the passing months. In the words of one British officer, there was some uncertainty at the start as a result of "hearing too much and knowing too little about the Americans."

Some U. S. Fliers Stay With RCAF

Wide World-Associated Press

OTTAWA—To Squadron Leader H. O. Madden of the Royal Canadian Air Force, United States' entry into the war has meant the loss of some of the best pilots in his ferry squadron—United States fliers who felt that now they had a job to do back home.

"We said good-by to them with regrets, but with understanding," says this former transport pilot.

Hub Baseball Sees Its First Big League Twilight Game Tomorrow at Fenway

Paramount Series Brings Together Red Sox, Yanks

BULLETIN

Today's series final between the Red Sox and Washington was postponed.

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The long-awaited Fenway series between the driving Red Sox and sliding New York Yankees, which by now has the entire country watching and wondering if the Boston club can do it this time, gets under way tomorrow at 6 p. m. With the first of these paramount dates marking the Hub's initial big league twilight game, plus the double-header on Saturday, the congestion along Jersey Street and in the ball park beside it will be terrific during the next two days.

The most popular fan in town is the fellow with a couple of extra seats behind first base. There still are a few left for the twilight contest, but only bleacher and unreserved grandstand tickets are available for the holiday. As Lefty Judd said yesterday: "I believe we'd fill the park Saturday if it held 80,000."

Could Win Flag

Although Manager Joe Cronin has used a soft pedal on pennant talk and the importance of this Yankee series, there is no doubt of it being one of the most crucial in his piloting regime at Fenway. The Red Sox this year are better balanced than any of Tom Yawkey's previous clubs. Their pitching is exceptionally good, their infield has improved 50 per cent defensively and the power is still there. Joe could win the pennant.

However, to pace the American League, the Red Sox must beat the Yankees. The rest of the circuit has been helping of late, but the Sox must pitch in and do their bit, also. And if they ever are going to knock the Yanks off, now is the time. The sage is set. The Sox are winning and the McCarthymen are "down." A complete rout at this time might throw the world champions into a slump that it would take weeks to shake.

Need Williams

It is a tough break for Cronin and the rest of the Sox that Ted Williams picked a time like this to put on another one of his childish exhibitions. The Kid could hardly have done it in a more crucial spot. With the exception of the left fielder, everybody on the club has been hustling and fighting for the edge.

New York will come here with a five-out-of-eight edge on the Red Sox this season. The McCarthymen, in fact, have an unbroken string of three decisions over the locals. But with Lefty Judd, Dick Newsome and Tex Hughson all ready and anxious to pitch against them, the champions are in for a rough reception.

Di Maggio Boys

One of the more interesting phases of the series, aside from the twilight experiment, will be the friendly battle between the Di Maggio brothers, Joe and Dom. Joe is having an off year—his poorest since becoming a Yankee. Dom is having his greatest. His fielding always has been sensational, although even that seems to have improved lately. And his .301 average at the plate is well ahead of Joe's.

By taking those two games from the Senators yesterday, 3-2 and 7-1, the Red Sox stretched their win streak to four games. They have now won seven out of eight and 20 out of 24. A mere three games behind the Yankees this morning, this margin would be cut to 2½ if the Athletics should beat the leaders again today. Boston's record over Washington is now eight out of 11, with the last six straight going to Joe Cronin.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Red Sox infield clicked off six double plays yesterday . . . Yank Terry pitched hitless relief ball to beat Buck Newsom in the opener . . . Joe Dobson turned in a five-hitter in the second, as Jack Wilson was chased . . . Di Maggio made a great running catch in right-center off Cullenbine to help Dobson . . . Cronin says that Williams' immediate future status is entirely up to the boy himself . . . If Ted agrees to go out and hustle, he will be in left field tomorrow . . . Otherwise it will be Pete Fox.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	47	24	.662	
Boston	44	27	.620	3
Cleveland	42	33	.560	7
Detroit	41	36	.532	9
St. Louis	34	39	.466	14
Chicago	30	40	.429	16½
Philadelphia	31	48	.392	20
Washington	26	48	.351	22½

Results July 1

Boston 3, Washington 2.
Boston 7, Washington 1.
Philadelphia 5, New York 4.
St. Louis 12, Detroit 0.
Cleveland 7, Chicago 2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	48	20	.706	
St. Louis	39	27	.591	8
Cincinnati	39	33	.542	11
New York	37	35	.514	13
Chicago	37	38	.494	14½
Pittsburgh	32	37	.464	16½
Boston	33	43	.434	19
Philadelphia	19	51	.271	30

Results July 1

St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 0.
Chicago 5, Cincinnati 4.
Only games played.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cronin	30	4	15	2	13	.500
Doerr	234	37	80	11	55	.342
Pesky	271	49	91	0	30	.336
Williams	244	65	82	17	75	.336
Newsome	49	4	16	0	4	.326
Di Maggio	266	55	86	9	54	.301
Finney	153	21	42	0	17	.275
Peacock	114	7	30	0	9	.263
Fox	148	23	38	0	20	.257
Tabor	70	7	18	0	10	.257
Lupien	149	15	35	1	20	.235
Conroy	135	14	30	3	13	.222
Campbell	3	2	1	0	0	.125
Carey	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Buddy Clinches Job —*By Pap'*

OH BOY
THE YANKEES SIGNED HIM TEN YEARS AGO WHEN HE FINISHED AT MANHATTAN COLLEGE
Buddy HASSETT
"... IT TOOK HIM A LONG, LONG TIME TO REACH THE YANKEES SO HE'S MAKING THE MOST OF HIS OPPORTUNITY
I'M A REAL BOMBER
20-GAMES
UUST A FANCY DAN
BUDDY HAS BEEN HITTING AT A TERRIFIC CLIP SINCE HE WAS INSTALLED AT FIRST BASE ... BETTER THAN HE HIT IN THE NINE YEARS HE SERVED IN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE
HIS FIELDING HAS MADE HIM THE TALK OF THE LEAGUE
PAP'
Wide World Features

Loving Established Record By Scoring 72 in Play-Off

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ben Loving, dapper little scrapper from the Longmeadow Club of Springfield, five feet eight in height and nowhere near as stalwart looking as the more famous Ben Hogan whom he resembles, established one new record for a Massachusetts open championship when he scored 72 to Lester Kennedy's 78 in the play-off at Oyster Harbors for the 1942 State open title. His 72 was the lowest ever recorded in a Massachusetts open play-off, and there have been seven such in the history of the event which dates to 1905 and is one of the pioneer championships of its kind in this country.

Nevertheless, without taking anything away from Loving's grand performance in first tying for this year's title by a stout-hearted finish and then vanquishing a much bigger and physically more powerful opponent, I want to say that his 72 at Oyster Harbors yesterday against Kennedy had at least its equal no fewer than 35 years ago, when Alex Ross, Gil Nicholls, and David Brown were in a triple tie for the same title at the Brae Burn Country Club, with Ross winning with a 73, against 80s by his two opponents.

Courses were not so long then as they are today, but modern equipment and better-groomed courses have combined to lower scores to the point where winners of State or national open championships usually have to break 70 one, two, or three rounds out of four to have a chance at a title.

In this latest State open at Oyster Harbors only two under-70 rounds were recorded: A 68 by Ben Loving in the second round, which later proved so important, and a fourth-round 68 by the defending champion, Harold McSpaden, by which he came within one stroke of being in a triple tie for the title. The tough part of that was that at the home hole McSpaden was on the edge of the green in two, but a long way from the cup, and failed to get down in two. That home hole in the final round was one that Les Kennedy will not soon forget, either, for he had a perfect drive, but flinched a little on his second shot and pushed it off into a bunker, costing him a 5. Loving was the strong finisher of the trio, with three successive birdies coming up to the last hole and a putt for a birdie there that stopped an inch from the cup.

The ties and play-offs in Massachusetts opens, together with the individual scores, have been as follows:

1907—Brae Burn

Alex Ross	77	78	74	73—302
Gil Nichols	75	77	73	78—303
David Brown	76	74	74	79—303

Playoff: Ross, 73; Nicholls and Brown, 80.

1913—Brae Burn

Tom McNamara	82	78	81	73—313
Mike Brady	83	76	79	75—313

Playoff: McNamara, 78; Brady, 82.

1914—Belmont

Mike Brady	79	72	77	80—308
Orrin Terry	76	79	78	83—308

Playoff: Brady, 77; Terry, 83.

1916—Brae Burn

M. J. Brady	77	77	81	81—316
Pat Doyle	82	78	75	85—316

Playoff: Brady, 74; Doyle, 80.

1921—Essex County

Louis Tellier	73	81	80	76—309
John Cowan	77	74	81	77—309

Playoff: Tellier, 80; Cowan, 81.

1925—Belmont

Ted Turner	79	74	71	76—300
Frank Dickey	72	73	73	82—300

Playoff: Turner, 75; Dickey, 80.

1942—Oyster Harbors

Ben Loving	71	68	73	78—290
Lester Kennedy	71	79	72	72—294

Playoff: Loving, 72; Kennedy, 78.

Seven ties in 36 Massachusetts opens must be, in itself, a bit out of the ordinary, especially as this latest was the first in nine years. There have been other remarkable features to Bay State opens, however. In marked contrast to the number which have required play-offs, there was the one which Leo Diegel won at Wollaston in 1928 by a margin of 15 strokes and the one which Gene Sarazen won at Oak Hill, Fitchburg in 1935 by 14 strokes. And, in title play-offs, I don't suppose there ever was another quite so one-sided as that in which Mike Brady, at Brae Burn in 1916, downed Pat Doyle by 74 to 89.

Nor is that the entire story of exceptional doings in Massachusetts opens. It may be recalled that Grantland Rice wrote most glowingly about the wonderful pull-up of Ben Hogan against Byron Nelson in the last two rounds of this year's Masters' tournament at Augusta as the epic of all time in major competition. He obviously didn't know what happened in the Massachusetts open of 1906, at Wollaston, when Alex Ross went into the final eight strokes back of Alec Campbell, five back of R. G. MacAndrew, and three back of his brother Donald, and with a 69 beat them all for the title, 297 to Campbell's 298, MacAndrew's 300 and his brother's 303. That was the first time, in my knowledge, that anybody ever broke 70 in a major championship. Think of it! Thirty-six years ago.

Cronin Fines Williams $250

Manager Joe Cronin fined Ted Williams $250 today. No announcement was forthcoming whether the youngster would be in the line-up for tomorrow's twilight game against the Yankees or not.

The fine followed the lack of hustle shown by the outfielder in the second game yesterday. Today Williams told baseball writers he regretted his actions and that they would not be repeated.

Around The Hub

Probably the most outstanding attraction at Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's Field Day at Braves Field next Monday will be the mile race between Gil Dodds of the B. A. A. and young Don Burnham of Dartmouth. This event, to be run off at 5. p. m., will top off a long program which will include ball games, a vaudeville show, band playing, and other sports attractions.

Both Dodds and Burnham have defeated Les MacMitchell, the New York University flier. Dodds is the present indoor and outdoor N. E. A. A. A. U. champion miler, while Burnham defeated MacMitchell in New York the same day that Dodds won his outdoor New England title here in Boston. Their times that day were just one second apart, with the Dartmouth youngster the faster at 4:12.

Undefeated Schoolboys

Also in this mile race Monday will be Francis Kelley of Holy Cross, who holds the collegiate record of 4m. 16s. for the distance; John Sheehan of Watertown, the undefeated schoolboy champion; William Ambrose of Concord, another undefeated schoolboy miler; and lanky Bob Carroll of Northeastern, N. E. A. A. U. half-mile champion in 1941.

Practically this same field will compete in the mile race this Saturday at Franklin Field in a meet at which Mayor Tobin, the N. E. A. A. A. U., and the Boston Park Department will be hosts. Dodds will also compete in the three-mile run, while other competitors in the meet will include New Hampshire's "Boo" Morcom in the pole vault and high jump, and Capt. Chester Cruickshank of Fort Devens, National A. A. U. hammer throwing champion this year. All events will be handicap.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	4	3	0	1.000
Brown	10	6	1	.857
Newsome	14	7	3	.700
Hughson	10	7	3	.700
Judd	14	7	4	.636
Dobson	13	8	4	.666
Wagner	14	7	4	.636
Ryba	9	7	1	.875
Terry	10	4	4	.500
Butland	10	0	1	.000

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Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 6 P. M.
RED SOX vs. YANKEES
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park — Pub. 5100 Ken. 6021

Commons Backs Churchill After Big Defeat

Continued from Page 1

Downing Street in London, Mr. Churchill said the policy had been "not to worry the generals but to leave them alone to do their job."

The Prime Minister said he found it "difficult to believe Tobruk had fallen" when on June 21 he went into President Roosevelt's room in Washington and heard the report.

"The decision was taken to the best of my knowledge by the commander of the fortress," he said.

"One of the most painful parts in this battle," he continued, "has been that in its opening stages we were defeated under conditions which gave good and reasonable expectation of success. During the whole of spring we had been desirous that the Army of the Western Desert should begin an offensive against the enemy. The regathering and reinforcement of our Army was considered to be a necessary reason for our delay but of course that delay helped the enemy also.

Attack Upon Malta

"At the end of March and during the whole of April he concentrated a very powerful air force in Sicily and delivered a tremendous attack upon Malta of which the House was made aware at the time by me. This attack exposed the heroic garrison and inhabitants of Malta to an ordeal of extreme severity. For several weeks hundreds of German and Italian aircraft—it is estimated there were more than 600, of which a great majority were German—streamed over in endless waves in the hope of overpowering the defenses of the island fortress.

"There never had been any case in this war of a successful defense against superior air power being made by aircraft which have only two or three air fields to work from. Malta is the first exception. At one time they were worn down to no more than a dozen fighters. Yet, aided by their powerful batteries, by ingenuity or defense, and by the fortitude of the people, they maintained unbroken resistance. We continued to reinforce them from the Western Mediterranean as well as from Egypt by repeated operations of difficulty and hazard, and maintained a continuous stream of Spitfire aircraft in order to keep them alive in spite of enormous wastage not only in the air but also in limited airfields on the ground.

"As part of this, hundreds of fighter aircraft have been flown in from aircraft carriers by the Royal Navy and we were assisted by the United States whose carrier Wasp rendered a notable service on more than one occasion, enabling me to send a message of thanks:

"'Who says a Wasp cannot sting twice?'

Malta Survived

"By all these exertions, Malta lived through this prodigious and prolonged bombardment until at last, at the beginning of May, the bulk of the German aircraft, already weakened by most serious losses, had to be withdrawn for the belated German offensive on the Russian Front. . . .

"The enemy did not get Malta, but they got a lot of stuff across to Africa; and remember, it takes four months to send a weapon around the Cape and perhaps a week or even less across the Mediterranean—providing it gets across.

"Remember, also, that a great number of these Spitfires, if not involved in the very severe fight in Malta, would have been available to strengthen our Spitfire forces in the battle that has been proceeding.

"Thus it may well be that we were relatively no better off in the middle of May than we had been in March or April. However, . . . our Army enjoyed throughout the battle, and enjoys today, superiority in the air. Dive bombers of the enemy played a prominent part at Bir Hachiem and Tobruk, but it is not true that they could be regarded as decisive or even as a massive factor in this battle. Lastly, we had better and shorter lines of communication than the enemy, our railway being operated beyond Fort Capuzzo and a separate line of communications running by sea to the well-supplied base and depot of Tobruk.

"We were, therefore, entitled to feel confident in the result of an offensive undertaken by us and this would have been undertaken in the early days of June if the enemy had not struck first.

"When these preparations for an offensive became plainly visible it was decided, and I think rightly, to await the attack on our fortified positions and then deliver a counterstroke in the greatest possible strength.

Turning Point in Battle

"The forces assembled on both sides would have represented, in any other theater, four or five times their strength. Such was the position May 26 when Rommel made his first onslaught. It is not possible to give any final accounts of the battle. . . .

"The Free French about Bir Hacheim, who held on bravely, were faced with a struggle which surged for eight or nine days and finally it was decided to withdraw. Here, no doubt, was the turning point in the battle. Whether anything could have been done, we cannot tell. . . .

"Our (tank) recovery process had worked well. Both sides lost proportionately and perhaps ours were greater, as we expected to lose more as we had more tanks.

"On the thirteenth there came a change. We had about 200 tanks in action. By nightfall no more than 70 remained, and this happened without any corresponding loss having been inflicted on the enemy. I do not know what actually happened in fighting on that day.

"It is for the House to decide whether these facts resulted from faulty direction of the war for which I take responsibility or whether they resulted from the terrible hazards of battle and the unforeseeable accidents of battle.

Rommel Became Stronger

"With this disproportionate destruction of our armored strength Rommel became decisively the stronger. His advance enabled him to repair his wounded tanks while our wounded tanks were lost to us. Among the evil consequences which followed from this was that the South African Division had to be withdrawn from Gazala and they went on to Tobruk and further east and our 50th British Division extricated itself by proceeding 120 miles on the southern flank of the enemy. . . .

"Tobruk went after a single day of fighting and this entailed withdrawal from the Salum-Halfaya line to Matruh and 120 miles of desert was thus placed between the Eighth Army and its foe. Most authorities imagined that 10 days or a fortnight would be gained by this. However, on June 26, Rommel presented himself with his armored and motorized forces in front of this new position. Battle was joined on the 27th along the whole line and for the first time our whole Army, which had been reinforced, had been engaged altogether at one time.

Fall of Tobruk Unexpected

Mr. Churchill disclosed that the fall of Tobruk, with its loss of the garrison of 25,000 men in a single day "was utterly unexpected not only by the public but by the War Cabinet and even by the general staffs." He added

"It was also unexpected by General Auchinleck and the High Command of the Middle East. On the night before its capture, we received a telegram from General Auchinleck that the garrison was adequate and the defenses in good order and that 90 days supplies were available for the troops.

"It was hoped they could hold the very strong frontier positions which had been built by the Germans and made by ourselves from Halfaya Pass. General Auchinleck expected to maintain this position until powerful reinforcements would arrive to enable him to launch a counteroffensive. The question whether Tobruk should have been held or not was disputable; it was one of those questions which is easier to decide after the event. Only those on the spot had full knowledge of approaching reinforcements which the enemy had available.

"The decision to hold Tobruk and the disposition made for the purpose was taken by General Auchinleck but I should like to say we in the War Cabinet and our professional advisers thoroughly agreed with General Auchinleck beforehand and, although in tactical matters the commander in chief in any war theater is supreme and his decision is final, we consider that if he was wrong, we were wrong, too, and I am very ready, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, to take my full share of the responsibility."

Mr. Churchill defended himself against criticism of the offensive which started in Libya nearly eight months ago.

"This offensive was not our failure," he said.

40,000 Prisoners

"Our Army took 40,000 prisoners. They drove the enemy back 400 miles. They took a great fortified position on which he had rested so long; they drove into the very edge of Cirenaica and it was only when his tanks had been reduced to 70 or perhaps 80 that by a brilliant tactical resurgence the German general set in motion a series of events which led to a retirement to a point 150 miles more to the west than our offensive had started from.

"Ten thousand Germans were captured in that fight. I was not prepared to regard that action as other than highly creditable and highly profitable to the Army of the Western Desert.

"I do not understand why this point should be made now, when in all conscience there are newer and far graver matters that fill our minds. The military misfortunes of the last fortnight in Cirenaica and in Egypt completely transform the situation; not only in this area, but throughout the Mediterranean. We have lost upwards of 50,000 men, and by far the larger number of them are prisoners, and in spite of a great deal of organized demolition, large quantities of stores have fallen into the enemy's hands.

"Rommel has advanced nearly 400 miles through the desert and is now approaching the fertile valley of the Nile. The evil effect of these events in Turkey, Spain, and Free French Africa has yet to be measured. We are in the presence of a recession of our hopes and prospects in the East as great as any since the fall of France.

"If there is anyone who wishes to prophesy disasters to the full and they can paint the picture in darker colors they are free to do so."

Mr. Churchill disclosed that a tank possessing greater speed has been designed by the British and plans have been made "to put it into production at the earliest moment" but neither of these types has yet been employed against the enemy, he said.

In the first battle in Libya, "equipment was adequate" and in the second battle (apparently he referred to the most recent one) "we tried to make up by numbers for admitted inferiority in quality," Mr. Churchill declared.

Mr. Churchill disclosed that he had been "asked" to speak about dive bombers and transport aircraft.

"Of course," he said, "you cannot judge whether we should have had dive bombers by any date without also considering what we should have given up, if we had them.

Persist in Opinion

"Most of the air marshals I have met, leading men in the Air Force, think lowly of dive bombers and persist in their opinion. They are entitled to respect for their opinion because it was from the same source that the eight-gun fighter was designed which destroyed so many hundreds of dive bombers in the Battle of Britain. . . .

"The dive bomber against ships at sea appears to me to be still a more dangerous weapon. I say that because that is my own opinion on the matter but, as to transport aircraft, I wish indeed we had a thousand transport aircraft; but if we had built a thousand unarmed transport aircraft it would have come off our already far-from-adequate bomber force.

"I know there is a tendency to deride and disparage the bomber effort against Germany. I think it is a grave mistake because there is no doubt that this bomber offensive against Germany is one of the most powerful means we have of carrying on an offensive war against her.

". . . This attack is not going to get weaker but is going to get continually stronger until, in my view, it will play a perfectly definite part in taking the strain off our Russian ally and in reducing building and construction of submarines and other weapons of war.

Mr. Churchill said the balance of naval power in the Pacific has been "altered in our favor" by the "brilliant victories of the United States Navy and Air Force" over the Japanese in the Coral Sea and at Midway.

Assails His Critics

"I am confident that now a land invasion of Australia would be a most hazardous and unprofitable operation for Japan," he declared.

"These splendid American achievements have not received the attention they deserve in these islands."

Comradeship Strengthened

Declaring that the bonds of comradeship between Britain and the United States had not been weakened by "lamentable misfortunes," but actually strengthened, Mr. Churchill thrust vigorously at those who implied that he should have been home when he was visting in Washington. He continued:

"Almost everything I arranged in the United States with the President and his officials is secret and must be kept from the enemy and I have, therefore, nothing to tell about it except this: That the two great English-speaking nations were never closer together.

"Never was there a more earnest desire between Allies to engage the enemy and never was there a more hearty resolve to run all risks, to make all sacrifices, to wage this hard war with vigor and to carry it to a successful conclusion. That assurance at least I can give the House.

"I hope there will be no aspersions cast on the United States shipbuilding program. We are making considerable efforts at shipbuilding ourselves. We could only increase our output at the expense of other indispensable munitions and supplies. But the United States is building now, in the present time, about four times as much gross tonnage as we are building and I am assured she will range between eight and ten times as much as we are building in the calendar year 1943.

Ship Losses Heavy

"Ship losses have been heavy lately and the bulk has been upon the eastern shores of America. Utmost measures have been taken to curtail those losses and I do not doubt they will be substantially reduced as the mass of escort vessels now under construction come into service and as the convoy system and other methods of defense come into full and effective operation. These measures combined with the great shipbuilding efforts of the United States and the British Empire should result in a substantial gain in tonnage at the end of 1943 over and above that we now possess.

"This we shall owe largely to the prodigious exertions of the Government and people of the United States who share with us, and fully and freely according to our respective needs and duties, in this as in all other parts of our war program."

The Prime Minister declared that everything "had been done to weaken confidence in the Government."

He said his critics had tried to prove that Britain's ministers were "incompetent" and "to weaken their confidence in themselves and make the Army distrust the backing it is getting from civil power."

Parliamentary debate has been used "to make workmen lose confidence in the weapons they are striving so hard to make," Mr. Churchill said, "and to undermine" the Prime Minister "in his own heart and if possible before the eyes of the nation."

Five Charter Trustees Of Princeton Resign

PRINCETON, N. J., July 2 (AP) —Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton University, announces the retirement of five charter trustees after an aggregate of 114 years service on the board.

The retiring trustees, who will receive title of Trustee Emeritus, include Prof. Charles H. McIlwain, '94, Cambridge, Mass. Dr. McIlwain, Eaton professor of science of government at Harvard University, became a charter trustee in 1936.

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For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, July 2, 1942

A Thursday Page

Peril in Moscow

By M. Josephine Smith
Author of "Three Secrets," Etc.

Chapter Ten

Mahmud's dark, serious face appeared in the doorway as Nadine and her father talked about her long ride.

"I am here, barin," he said.

"Nadine Vasilova wishes to know how you got here, Mahmud. She thought you were at Santa Kofka, sleeping."

"I was sleeping, barin. Then came Marya calling to waken me, and said to go at once to Mikhail Andreovitch. When I came to him he said, 'Nadine Vasilova has ridden away by herself to Oriefko. Take my sister's horse and ride after her, saychass — immediately! Because I cannot ride fast enough! But if any harm comes to Nadine Vasilova never may I look upon the face of Vasili Vasilovitch again!' Those were his words, barin." Mahmud paused dramatically.

"And then?"

"'Have no fear, Mikhail Andreovitch,' I told him. 'No harm will come to Nadine Vasilova while I am there.' And so I rode here with you, barishna."

"But you couldn't have, Mahmud! I never once saw you!"

The Tartar's face broke into a smile.

"It seemed best to keep out of sight, barishna. If you had wanted me to ride with you, you would have told me so; if you had seen me and ordered me to go back, then it would have been much harder to watch over you. But there are plenty of paths in the forest, and the trees are good to hide a rider.

Mahmud's Story

"At first I had to ride very fast to catch you, because you were already a long way ahead when I started; but afterwards it was easy to keep you in sight always. Once, indeed, when those two tramps blocked your way, I was just riding out on to the path to beat them. But a kossack horse is good: he knows tricks to save his rider when he is attacked!"

Mr. Franklin looked quickly at his daughter.

"That is true? You were attacked by tramps?" he asked.

Nadine nodded.

"One of them tried to catch my rein," she said; "but Nitchey swerved somehow and knocked him down. It was very cleverly done!" Her eyes shone joyously at the remembrance.

Mr. Franklin turned to Mahmud.

"You have done very well, Mahmud, and I shall not forget it," he said gravely. "I am very grateful to you, Spassibo!"

"Nitchevo, barin! It was nothing." With a smiling shrug of his shoulders Mahmud dismissed the matter and left the room.

Mr. Franklin paced thoughtfully back and forth across the polished floor.

"I have always liked Mikhail," he said. "but I never before knew he had so much practical good sense! Nadine, I wish that—"

The telephone in the small room just outside the dining room rang commandingly and interrupted his wish. He went to answer it.

Nadine knew that her father's telephone calls were apt to be long business confabulations, and she decided to go upstairs to her room. But as she placed her foot on the first stair she heard her father's voice calling her.

"It is the Police Chief in Moscow," he said, as he came back; there was a curious expression on his face. "He wants to speak to you, Nadine."

"To me? But I haven't done anything! Father, what do you think—"

"Never keep a Police Chief waiting, my dear! It is not wise—and Rhiner is a very busy man."

"Rhiner!" Nadine hurried to the telephone; her hand shook as she picked up the receiver.

It was fully ten minues before she returned to her father.

News From the Police Chief

"Father, he says Sergei Mikhailovitch will be set free tomorrow! He's sorry it has been so long, but there were a lot of inquiries to be made, and he didn't want to call me until he was sure he had good news to tell me—and—and—oh, how happy Mikhail and Tatiana will be!"

"That's fine news certainly, Nadine!" Her father smiled at her happy face. "This is certainly your big day!"

"Isn't it? And just suppose I hadn't been here when that call came! You would have taken the message, of course, but I'm terribly glad I could get it myself. Oh dear—I do wish there were a train to the datche tonight!"

"You can take the early train tomorrow morning," said her father. "And by the way, I have already dispatched a special messenger by the train that has just left, to let your mother know that you are safe."

Nadine did not have to wait until the morning to relate her good news to at least one of those most interested. She took a hot bath and had a good rest before she and her father dined together; afterwards, she sat with him in his study for a little while before going upstairs to bed.

"Now that Andre Mikhailovitch will be home again," said Mr. Franklin thoughtfully, "it may be possible to work out what I want for Mikhail. I believe the boy will make a good engineer—it's what he wants to be, anyway—and Russia desperately needs good engineers. I'd like to send him to the United States for two or three years to get his training. I spoke to your Uncle Dan's friend, Mr. Johnson, about it when we were all in Moscow. He's a partner in a big engineering firm in New York, and he said he would be glad to help Mikhail if he could ever get over there."

Nadine looked startled.

"You mean that you want Mikhail to go and live in America?" she asked.

"Only for his training period. Once trained, I'd want him to get back here as fast as he could!"

"Do you think it could really be managed, Father?"

"It might be. But we won't say anything about it at present, Nadine. We shall have to see what shape his father is in, first, of course. It will be another secret for you to keep."

Suddenly, the outside doorbell rang. They both looked up, startled; it was late for a visitor. They heard Nadia open the door—a pause—then voices—a knock at the study door, and Mikhail came into the room.

"Nadine! You are safe!" His face brightened with relief as she jumped up to greet him.

"Of course I am safe, Mikhail!"

Mr. Franklin came forward with outstretched hand.

"You did me a very good turn today, Mikhail," he said.

"I should have taken that ride, instead of Nadine," replied Mikhail. "But she acted so swiftly—and without my knowing until after she had left—that I was completely outdone."

"It was for the best really, Mikhail." Mr. Franklin spoke seriously. "Your arrival to warn me could not have helped much; probably you could not even have made your way through the crowd. But Nadine is a girl, and when she rode up on her pony and pushed right on, without being afraid, it just carried the men away. It takes a very little thing to sway the feelings of a crowd like that—especially when they are Russians."

Then, seeing the puzzled look on Mikhail's face, he added: "But of course you haven't heard what happened. Tell him about it, Nadine."

It Required Courage

Nadine told him. At the end she said:

"There's one thing you are wrong about, Father. You said I wasn't afraid; but I was, dreadfully afraid! Only, I was still more afrad of not getting to you in time!"

"The great thing was that you didn't give way to your fear, my dear. The fear itself didn't matter, so long as you were brave enough to master it."

"Mikhail," Nadine added, "something else happened tonight; something that has to do with you."

Mikhail looked at her with swift apprehension; but she relieved it by adding promptly, "It's good news, Mikhail!"

"It's—about my father?"

Nadine nodded; then she could hold back no longer. "He will be free tomorrow!" she cried, her eyes shining as she saw the sudden leap of joy into his face.

"But—is it really true?" He looked from Nadine to her father, seeking confirmation. Mr. Franklin quickly gave it.

"How did it come about?" Mikhail was still at sea.

A Well-Kept Secret

Nadine's eyes again asked a question of her father.

"I think you can trust Mikhail with the whole story, Nadine," he said. "He will keep the secret safe."

So Nadine related the story of her visit to the Kremlin, her appeal to the Police Chief, the threatened attempt on his life and its sequel.

"It has been so long, and I had heard nothing, so I had almost given up hope," she ended. "It just shows that you oughtn't to give up hope—not ever!"

Mikhail jumped up. "My mother!" he exclaimed. "I must go and tell her at once. This will be new life for her!"

"Ivan shall drive you," said Mr. Franklin.

When Nadine went to the door to see him off, Mikhail said:

"There is something I want to tell you, Nadine. You remember that once you were angry with me because I would not tell you that I had not been meeting with the revolutionists?"

She nodded, waiting for what he had to say next.

"I had been to a meeting—once. It was the very night you went to Moscow. It was because of my father that I went; they said all political prisoners would be set free when the revolutionists came into power." He went on to tell her of the meeting, and how he had hidden in the old mill while the Kossacks raced through it on their ponies. "But I have told them now that I will not join them and that I do not wish to hear anything more about their meetings and their plans," he finished.

"That was brave of you, Mikhail!" exclaimed Nadine.

He looked at her seriously.

"I wanted to help my father: but also I want to help my country," he said. "I do not see the right way yet: but I remember words you once spoke: that if we are ready waiting, some day an opportunity will come. So now I shall work hard to make myself ready; and always I shall watch. Then, some day perhaps, my opportunity will come."

Through the glass in the upper part of the door they saw the lights of the carriage as Ivan drove up.

"Tomorrow morning early I am going back to the datche," said Nadine. "You must meet Tatiana by the evening train, Mikhail." She hesitated a moment. "Shall I make some excuse for sending her home, so that she will not know the surprise that is waiting for her? Or shall I tell her that her father is free?"

Mikhail's blue eyes had a smile in them as he answered,

"Her happiness has come through you; tell her yourself, please, Nadine." He opened to door. "Spokoinoinoche!"

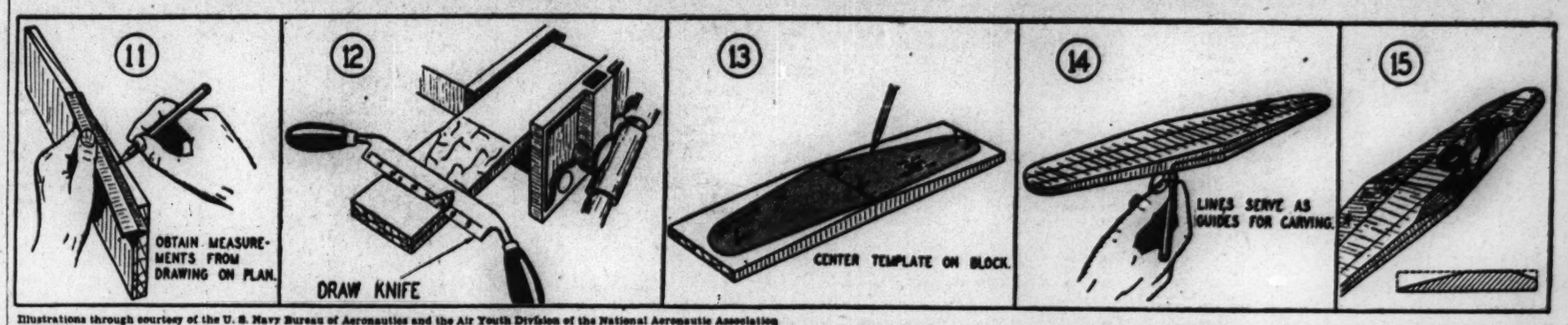
"Good night!" called Nadine.

She stood watching until the lights of the carriage disappeared.

(The End)

The Story Starts Here

Nadine Vasilovitch, arriving in Oriefko, after a long and difficult horseback ride from her family's summer cottage near the village of Santa Kofka, was astonished to see among those who greeted her the face of Mahmud, the Tartar watchman at their country home. Nadine had undertaken the ride to bring news to her father, American director of a mill in Oriefko, that his workers were plotting. She arrived just as they had gathered about his home and rode fearlessly through them. This so touched the workers that they listened to her father's appeal and returned to work. Nadine had received the news from Mikhail Mikhailovitch, whom, with his sister, Tatiana, the Vasilovitch family had warmly befriended, after their father was arrested by Government agents and held without trial. Some time before, Nadine, visiting the Kremlin with her parents, had appealed to Rhiner, Police Chief of Moscow, to investigate the charges against him. He responded coldly, but when Nadine showed great presence of mind, striking a revolver from the hand of a man who assailed Rhiner, she won a compliment from the Police Chief.



Illustrations through courtesy of the U. S. Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and the Air Youth Division of the National Aeronautic Association

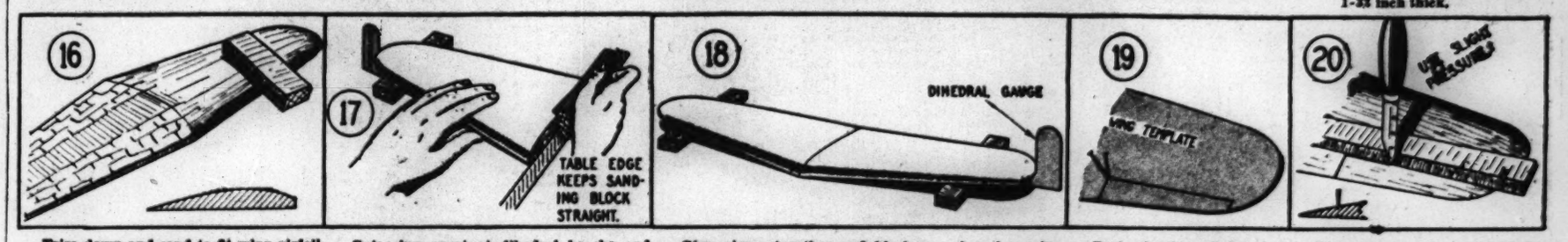
If wing is tapered, mark thickness on wing block using straight edge and sharp pencil.

Clamp block in vise and taper to line with spokeshave, plane or knife. Sand surfaces smooth.

Pin wing template to tapered block, pushing pins through marked pinholes. Trace around template and saw out.

Using pinholes as guides, draw lines on top of block. Then draw down center of front edge.

Cut block down to guide lines with knife or plane. Leave trailing edge at least 1-32 inch thick.



Trim down and sand to fit wing airfoil template. Round off leading edge.

Cut wing apart at dihedral breaks and bevel edges as shown above.

Glue pieces together and block up wing tips using dihedral gauge. Use wax paper beneath glue joints to prevent sticking to table.

Push pin through template to mark control surfaces.

Score into surface with knife using pinholes and straight edge as a guide.

Wings for Your Scale Model

Build Model Airplanes for Victory—3

By Freeman Cleaves

Today we will show how to cut out and shape the wing of a non-flying or scale model airplane. Templates, or patterns, as shown in Figure 13, are used in cutting out each part exactly to scale. The wood stock for the wings of the military scale models to be built in this series of articles will be between seven and eight inches long and between two and three inches wide. (Materials for non-flying models are available in model airplane kits).

First, mark the thickness curve or taper of the wing on the wing block (Figure 11). You will find the dimensions of the taper which the wing must have, shown on the plan. Mark the taper along the edges of the block, and connect the lines across the end. Then clamp the block in a vise and, using a plane or spoke shave, trim the wing down to the taper lines (Figure 12). If you do this carefully, this trimming will make the thickness about right from tip to tip.

Prepare the wing template by cutting it out of the printed plan and pasting it on cardboard with rubber cement, then cutting the cardboard down to size. Draw a center line across the wing, and lay the center line of the template upon it. Using pins or wire brads in the small circles indicated on the template, mark the outline of the wing on the wood. The pencil should be held nearly upright (Figure 13). A band saw, jig saw or coping saw is used in cutting the wing outline out of the block.

Shaping the Airfoil

The pin-hole circles will be used again in the drawing of guide lines for the wing airfoil section, or frontal curve. Draw the lines shown in Figure 14, with a center line made along the edge of the wing. By means of a plane, spoke shave, rasp or file, the model maker should trim the wing down as shown in Figures 15 and 16, giving the airfoil its shape. The wing airfoil template is used as a guide in this process. Then sandpaper the rough wing shape down to its finished form. In some scale models the lower side of the wing is just about flat.

In most instances, the wings will have to be cut in half at the center line in order to give them dihedral angle—the angle which the wings form when the tips are raised. Use the dihedral gauge, which will be provided, together with two small pieces of wood to prop up each wing tip, raising it to allow for the proper angle. The sawed-off ends of the wing panels should be sandpapered with a sand block to provide for the dihedral (Figure 17), then the ends should be carefully fitted together. Use a strong quick-drying glue to bind the joint, placing a sheet of waxed paper underneath to prevent the joint from sticking to the workbench while drying.

The Ailerons

The ailerons—the movable hinged wing panels—are located in the trailing, or rear edge. The ailerons will be outlined on the wing template. Figures 19 and 20 show how lines are to be made on the wings for the ailerons which are marked out on the top and bottom surfaces of the wings, first with pins and a pencil, then with a fixed blade knife. Watch the shape of the wings at the tips, which may be square, round, tapered, or the raked type. It is important to get each wing tip the exact size and shape.

Cut out each article in this series on building methods and keep them all together, so that you can refer to them later on when you are using the templates and drawings of the six military airplanes that we shall give instructions for building in articles 6 to 11, inclusive. A large manila envelope, properly labeled, will make a good place to keep them.

Next Thursday, we shall describe engine nacelles and tail surfaces, and how to work on them.

(This is the third of 12 articles on building scale model airplanes that are appearing on the page For Young People every Thursday.)

Feathered With Sunset

The sky was feathered with sunset
The evening we climbed Green Hill
One cloud as bright rosy-tinted
As a flamingo quill.

Oriole-orange, a second;
Tanager-scarlet, a third;
Others shone more opalescent
Than the throat of a hummingbird.

We watched till flocks of grey shadows
Circled across, pigeon-wise;
Till stars pierced the dusk with a sudden
Glint of an owl's yellow eyes.

And yet, even then, while we stood there
For a last long look at the view,
The horizon was tufted with color
Like the crest of a pink cockatoo.

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER

Jack-in-the-Pulpit or Indian Turnip

If ever you bite into the bulb, or corm, of the Jack-in-the-pulpit your respect for the endurance of the American Indian will be raised one hundred per cent. Your mouth will tingle and you will ask, "How did the Indians ever eat these things?"

The Indians did eat both the bulb and the berries, but both were boiled first. Boiling takes away the stinging sensation of the bulb but adds little to the taste. It is mostly starch and is almost tasteless. Because of its use as a food by the Indians it has been given the name Indian Turnip. Memory Root is the name given to it in some localities because little boys like to play tricks on each other by getting some unsuspecting victim to bite into it.

The Jack-in-the-pulpit is a near cousin to both the Skunk Cabbage and the Calla Lily. It prefers wet locations but sometimes we find it in dry wooded places. The hood is not part of the flower. It is just a protection for the true flowers which are unattractive little whitish and greenish projections around the base. Small flies and beetles act as pollen carriers for this plant. Although the Jack-in-the-pulpit resembles a pitcher plant in shape, it is not an insect trap. Insects can crawl out as easily as they can crawl in.

In August the flowers are gone. Each little floret has developed into a berry. All that remains of Jack and his pulpit is an ovoid cluster of bright red berries. Birds will pick them and the seeds will be scattered about. Jack does not depend entirely upon seeds for reproduction. All summer food has been stored away in a corm, the bulb-like structure below ground. Next spring a new plant will appear in the same spot.

This species is becoming scarce because of thoughtless picking. In some states it is on the list of flowers that cannot be picked. If you must pick a Jack, be sure to leave the corm in the ground.

G. W.

Jack-in-the-Pulpit

A New Serial

"Hudson Frontier," a fine story by Erick Berry, will start on the page For Young People next Thursday. Many of you who enjoyed "Whistle Round the Bend" and other tales by Miss Berry will be eager to read this new story of Lydia, Andries, Wolfert, and other young people in Albany, when it was a frontier town—the second oldest settlement in the original thirteen Colonies.

Turbulent days those were, with the French and Indians threatening Albany on the north, and plots and intrigues weakening the garrison within.

The story will be illustrated by Miss Berry and will be published in ten installments.

Our Mail Bag

Today we have another group of interesting invitations from readers of the Mail Bag who want to make friends with those having similar hobbies and interests.

"I have been looking for the name of a girl my age for about a month and would like to correspond with any girls 12 to 15 years of age," writes Josephine S. (13) of Gary, Indiana. "My favorite pastimes are tennis, bicycle riding, hiking, and being with my three brothers and three sisters. I am a First Class Girl Scout and attend camp in the summer; I play the oboe in our school band and the piano at home. I will attend high school next fall."

Phyllis R. (15) of El Nido, Calif., is interested in bicycling, stamps, playing the piano, and Spanish. She would like to hear from girls in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and any foreign country.

Jean L. (11) of Jamestown, New York, lives on Chautauqua Lake, and welcomes letters from other Girl Scouts. Her hobbies are drawing, reading, and playing croquet She is in the sixth grade.

Nancy Jane McF. (12) of Spearville, Kansas, asks whether we could get pen friends for her in California, or in one of the southern states. She likes to swim, ride horseback, play tennis, take part in any outdoor sport, and especially enjoys reading the page For Young People.

Lucille F. (11) of San Francisco, Calif., tells us that she always watches eagerly for the Mail Bag and would enjoy correspondents in Denver or Hollywood. Her hobbies include reading books, dramatic plays, roller skating, dancing, crafts and scrapbooks.

To Start a Correspondence

Each boy or girl who sends a letter to this department, or asks to have his or her name printed, must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Young people writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

A Reminder

When you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, remember to give the name and address of the person in your family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to young people in the homes of subscribers.

Flying Squirrels Glide Home

My first encounter with a flying squirrel was one evening at dusk. I was walking through a spruce grove when something soft and furry brushed my face and landed on a small sapling stump at my feet. I picked up the furry little ball, his two large black shiny eyes staring at me. He was a shy little fellow and did not attempt to bite. Although I knew he would make a good pet, I thought perhaps he had a family awaiting him in a hollow tree, so I tossed him into the air. As soon as he left my hand he spread out all four legs and sailed to a tree branch.

Flying squirrels do not fly, as the name would imply. A parachute-like fold of skin connecting front and back legs, makes gliding possible over great distances. When the squirrel is at rest, these folds lie loosely; when he jumps, with legs outspread, they form a taut flat surface. First he glides downward, then horizontally, and finally upwards. They have been known to sail thirty yards. The tail, being quite flat, acts as a rudder. The fawn colored fur is soft, having darker edges on the folds, and white beneath. Its large black eyes tell you it is nocturnal, and that is why you rarely see it.

Young flying squirrels are born near the end of April and are nearly full grown by the end of July. Their home is usually in an old woodpecker hole. After the young have left the nest you will find a pair, or an individual, living there. During the winter months, several may be found in one hole, no doubt for protection from the cold.

The flying squirrel is active all winter. Little is known about its food, but it probably eats nuts, as do its cousins, the red and gray squirrels. Perhaps it eats the seeds from spruce trees. It has been known to eat night-flying insects, especially large moths.

A Flying Squirrel

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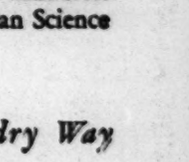
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Gaining time to do the things you like to do

So many things to be done! Is it a problem to do even a part of the things you *want* to do? Is the family washing and ironing among those duties?

More and more housewives are using the services of a laundry to gain time for themselves—time for walking in the country, going to a movie, shopping, attending a meeting, driving—doing a score of things!

Why don't you, too, let a laundry give you leisure for the things you like? You'll find efficient laundries advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Ease Your Day the Laundry Way

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day's sales	206,680
1942 volume to date	51,991,430
1942 volume to date	64,013,370

Stocks Firm; War Shares Start Rally

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP) — A brief miniature war boom steamed up specialized stocks in today's market as the pessimistic Churchill speech and other developments stressed the probability of a long conflict.

The list was somewhat hesitant at the start but rails, motors and steels began to move up when the British Prime Minister's address to the House of Commons tended to dim the near-peace talk which had been going the rounds in the past month or so. Russian and Egyptian news was cloudy.

Activity speeded up for a while as prices of favorites were advancing. Quotations were at or near the best when Prime Minister Churchill received a vote of confidence notwithstanding British reverses. Gains of fractions to more than a point were well distributed in the closing hour, although top marks were reduced in many instances and scattered minus signs were in evidence.

Dealings dwindled toward the last, but transfers for the full proceedings approximated 350,000 shares, one of the largest turnovers since mid-June.

Better share performers included Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, General Motors, Chrysler, Amerada, Kennecott, Standard Oil (N. J.), Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, General Electric and U. S. Gypsum.

American Can revived after an initial stumble. Allied Chemical dropped 2 points on the opening sale.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market continued in an irregular price pattern today with small gains and losses the general rule near the final hour.

Heavy demand for several bonds of the New Haven Railroad, including the convertible 6s and general 4s, featured late dealings.

While the list developed a few firm spots, a break of around 7 points in Chicago, Indiana & Southern 4s on sale of 6 bonds was an offsetting factor. Wisconsin Central Superior & Duluth Division 4s, weak earlier in the week, steadied somewhat around the 16-17 area. An investigation into the collapse of Tuesday in that issue was still on.

Making some progress were, among others, Goodrich 4½s, American Water Works 6s, Northern Pacific 4s, Pennsylvania 4½s and New York Central 5s.

Construction At High Level First 6 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—The tremendous increase in construction projects incident to full-scale war was emphasized with the announcement by Engineering News-Record that the total volume of construction in the first six months of 1942 surpassed all previous annual volumes except in 1941. Even in that year of defense preparation the volume did not reach the current half-year total until nine months had elapsed.

The volume in the first half of 1942 and in 1941 was:

	1942	1941
Total construct	$4,905,294,000	$2,841,402,000
Private construct.	341,458,000	734,418,000
Public construct.	4,563,836,000	2,106,983,000

Of the total public work included in the figures, the Federal Government sponsored $4,234,920,000 against only $328,996,000 for States and municipalities. Erection of public buildings accounted for almost two-thirds of the public construction, the amount expended on such work reaching $3,197,373,000.

Geographical distribution of total construction was as follows:

	1942	1941
New England	$203,948,000	$164,385,000
Mid. Atlantic	687,996,000	847,070,000
South	1,031,242,000	611,823,000
Middle West	957,387,000	536,773,000
West of Miss.	1,141,046,000	519,765,000
Far West	881,675,000	361,487,000

Freight Carloadings Up 1 P. C. in Week; 6.1 P. C. Above '31

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 853,441 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended June 27.

This was an increase of 8,528 cars, or 1 per cent, compared with the preceding week, a decrease of 55,163 cars, or 6.1 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 100,794 cars, or 13.4 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This week	Last week	Year ago
Miscellaneous freight	385,997	5,870	3,130
Less-than-carlot mdse	92,202	†1,866	187,091
Coal	166,121	1,661	14,733
Grain, grain products	44,066	8,120	18,585
Livestock	10,878	†155	1,298
Forest products	82,352	2,382	3,948
Ore	88,167	14,007	15,143
Coke	14,123	†186	100

† Decrease.

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight carloads handled by railroads reporting for the week June 27, 1942 included.

June 27,	1942	Prv. Wk.	Year Ago
Baltimore & Ohio	67,748	68,948	67,033
Erie	28,348	30,346	32,907
Ches. & Ohio	43,070	42,110	44,446
Nickel Plate	23,760	23,510	21,385
Pere Marquette	11,187	11,588	13,824
Prisco	18,704	17,926	16,719
Southern Railway	68,723	64,780	65,208
St. Paul	29,499	28,945	38,281
Illinois Central	41,868	40,847	38,473
Pennsylvania	151,217	148,454	154,350
Santa Fe	34,832	34,924	38,127
Seaboard	19,874	19,308	16,484
Wabash	18,817	17,782	18,222
Reading	44,830	42,530	41,463
Jersey Central	27,922	26,401	25,413
L. & N.	36,390	35,565	35,581
Missouri Pacific	33,051	32,519	29,626
Southern Pacific	58,683	53,438	47,899
N. Y. Central	101,300	101,784	105,783
Lehigh Valley	29,693	21,945	19,830
Del. & Hudson	17,744	17,826	17,930

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
49½	37	Abbott L 1.60a	2	44½	44½	44½	+ 1
48¾	41½	Acme Stl (4)	1	43	43	43	Jul 1
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
20½	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	2	19	19	19	— ½
12⅞	10	Addressog ¾g	5	12	12	12	Jul 1
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 3e	2	31	31	31	— ⅛
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	3	2	2	2	
⅜	⅛	Allegheny Co	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
57⅜	34½	Allag pf ww	3	41¼	4	41¼	+ 1¼
6	3½	Allegpf 53dww	2	4	4	4	
17	9¾	Allag pr pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun 30
22¾	16	Alleg L S .85g	6	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
5½	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun 26
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 4a	1	132½	132½	132½	—2
12½	10	Allied Kid (1)	3	10	10	10	Jun 12
14½	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅛a	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 1
6½	4	Allied St .30a	5	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
81	64½	Allied St pf 5	1	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	—1⅞
30½	22	Allis-C M ½a	3	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
18⅞	14¾	Alpha P C ¾a	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jun 26
1⅛	⅜	Amal Leather	3	¾	¾	¾	
18⅞	14	Amal Ls(1)ag	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
56	43	Amerada Pet 2	3	52	51¼	51¼	— ¼
23⅜	18¾	Am A-Ch 1.20	12	18¾	18¾	18¾	
48¼	35⅛	Am Alrl 1½g	7	35⅜	33	33½	— ⅝
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk R .30d	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 1
51¼	34½	Am Bosch ½g	3	43½	43½	43½	Jul 1
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	9	24	23¼	23¼	— ¼
17⅜	12½	Am Cable & R	9	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jun 29
70¼	56½	Am Can 2½a	21	63¼	63½	63¼	+ ⅛
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	162½	162½	162½	Jun 16
33	20	Am Car&Fdy	7	23½	23	23½	+ ⅛
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½w	1	57¼	57	57¼	—1½
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1a	4	16¼	16½	16¾	+ ⅜
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	108	108	108	Jun 25
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	85	85	85	Jun 30
5⅜	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	4¾	4½	4½	Jun 26
9⅜	9	Am Distill	2	9	9	9	Jun 29
22⅞	14½	Am Encaus 1½g	4	14½	14½	14½	Jul 1
⅜	⅜	Am Equus Tit	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 29
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	5	4	4	4	Jun 30
21¼	16¼	Am Export 1e	5	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jul 1
⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	
24½	16¼	AFPf4ext .60a	1	21	21	21	Jun 26
28	18½	AFPf5ext .70a	1	24	24	24	— ½
2⅜	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun 23
32	25⅜	Am-H SS 1¼a	2	26	26	26	Jun 26
3½	2½	Am Hide&L	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Jun 30
47¾	36½	Am Hm P 2.40	1	47	47	47	Jul 1
2	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
31	25	Am Ice pf	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 1
7	5⅞	Am Inv III .80	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun 29
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	18	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
89½	65	Am Lspf3¾dd	7	68	68	68	Jul 1
11¾	9½	Am M&F .40a	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
5¾	4	Am M & Met	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 1
23¼	16	Am Meter (1)	7	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅜
1½	½	Am Pow & Lt	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	15½	APLSbpf2¼a	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
22	12½	APLS5pf2.25a	7	14½	14½	14½	Jun 30
4⅞	3¼	Am RAS .25e	20	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am Ro M ½g	5	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
6½	4⅛	Am Sat R ⅛a	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun 29
9	6¾	Am Seat ⅓g	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jun 30
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	19	36⅝	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅛
47	32½	Am S&R pf 7	1	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛	Jun 30
34½	29	Am Snuff 2.20e	4	31¾	31¼	31¾	— ⅜
20⅞	16½	Am SU For 1e	3	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
12	9⅞	Am Stores 1½e	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	7½	Am Stov 1.20	2	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	Jun 22
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
97½	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	86½	86½	86½	Jun 30
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	2	19⅝	19½	19⅝	Jul 1
134½	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	38	112⅜	111¾	112⅛	+ ⅝
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾a	3	42¼	42	42	Jul 1
50¾	34½	Am To B 1¾a	5	44¼	43¾	44	+ ¼
143⅜	120	Am Type Fdrs	1	12⅝	14.90	12⅝	Jun 23
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
27½	22	Am Visc 1½a	2	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅜
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	4	116	115¾	116	Jul 1
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	9	2½	2½	2½	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	2	42	42	42	— ⅛
5¾	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun 29
76¾	54	Am Wool pf 2½	1	55	55	55	Jul 1
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
50	38¾	Am Z ppf2½a	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	Jun 23
28⅜	22¾	Anaconda (2e)	56	25⅜	24¼	25	+ ⅜
17	12¾	Anchor H .15e	1	15	14⅜	15	Jun 4
10	7¾	Andes Cop 1.40a	1	8	8	8	Jun 26
1¾	1	A P W Paper	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun 23
35	27½	Arch-D M 1e	1	30	30	30	Jun 30
111¾	107¾	Arm Del pf 7	1	108½	108½	108½	Jul 1
4½	2¾	Armour III	23	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½a	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	Jun 30
66	53	Arm Ref pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr 25
27	21	Armstr C 4½e	13	27	26⅜	27	
⅞	⅝	Armstd C ⅓e	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun 25
4	2¾	Artloom .15e	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
6¼	4¼	Asbd Dry Gd	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 1
77½	61½	Asso DG Tpf 6	1	65	65	65	
63	53	As DG 2pf 7½	1	53	53	53	Jun 29
26	20	Associates 1 2	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun 19
39	27½	Atchison 5½e	88	38¾	36¾	38¾	+ 1¾
70	60¾	At T&SF pf 5	2	64½	64½	64½	+ 2⅛
26	19¾	Atl Ctl L 1g	18	22½	21¾	22	+ ¼
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	4	16¾	16½	16½	Jun 24
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½w	1	37½	37½	37½	— ¾
23½	14½	Atl Refin .40e	4	16¼	16½	16¼	+ ⅛
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	1	101	101	101	+ ¼
7	6¼	Atlas Cp 1ag	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48	48	48	Jul 1
7	43	Atlas Pw 1½e	1	45	45	45	Jun 29
8	6¼	Atlas Tk .30g	1	8	8	8	
2¾	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun 18
4½	2¾	Avcat Cp .10a	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
14¾	9¼	Bals Loco ct	9	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
4¼	2¾	Balt & Ohio	25	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	10	5¼	4⅞	5¼	
6⅝	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
10¼	6¾	Barber Asphalt	6	10	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	▲	5	5	5	Jun 10
11¼	8¾	Barnsdall .60	6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
18⅜	12¾	Bath Ir Wk 1e	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
21¼	15½	Bayuk Cig 1ag	1	19	19	19	
24	20	Beat pf ww (5)	1	24	24	24	+ 1½
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	4	103	103	103	Apr 23
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103¾	103¼	103¼	Apr 13
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	84½	84½	84½	—1½
7¾	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun 29
16½	⅛	Bell Aver (2g)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Jul 1
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	10	29½	29	29½	+ ⅛
14	9⅞	Bend I L .77e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jun 30
52	46½	Ben Ie pf 2½	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	
24½	17⅜	Beth Co 1.60a	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
66⅞	44½	BethSteel 3a	9	51½	50¾	51¼	+ ⅜
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	3	105¾	105¼	105¾	+ ⅜
24	18⅛	Bigelow-S 1e	2	22½	22½	22½	
19¾	14¼	Black-Dk 1.60	6	15½	15½	15½	Jun 22
7⅜	5¼	Blaw-Knox ⅛g	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
14½	11¼	Bliss&Laughlin	1	11½	11½	11½	Jul 1
21¾	13⅜	Boeing Air 1e	13	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	1	14	14	14	
20⅜	18⅜	Borden (.60a)	29	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
24	19¼	Borg-War .80e	29	22¾	21¾	22⅜	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun 25
30¾	25	Bower R B (3)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Jun 30
18½	15	Brewing C .90e	▲	15	15	15	M'y 22
9¾	7⅜	Bridgep't Br 1	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
19¾	15⅛	Briggs Mfg(2)	6	18	17¾	17¾	Jul 1
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	4	28	28	28	Jun 15
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	1	35	35	35	Jun 30
⅛	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 1
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	30	1	2	1	Jun 19
9¼	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jul 1
14	9⅞	Brns-Bal ⅓e	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jun 27
8⅞	6¾	Bucyrus-E .30e	2	6½	6½	6½	
3⅛	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7½	6	Budd Wh(1ge)	4	6¾	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45a	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
23	16¼	Bullard Co	2	16½	16½	16½	Jun 30
26	19⅛	Bulova Wat(2)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Jun 21
55½	53	Burling pf 2½	1	55	55	55	
7¾	6¼	Burr Add .30e	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	
3½	2¼	Bush Terminal	3	2½	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
6¼	5½	Butler Br .60a	2	5½	5½	5½	Jun 30
3⅞	2¼	Butler Bros 1g	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
3⅞	2¼	Butte C&Zinc	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
12⅝	10	Byron Jo ⅛a	1	12¼	12½	12¼	
19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	3	17½	17	17½	+ ⅜
50⅞	16½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50½	50¾	Apr 14
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	4	⅞	½	⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	5⅜	Cal & Hecla 1	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ⅓e	1	13	13	13	Jul 1
12½	9½	Canada Dr .60	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
4½	3½	Canadian Pac	10	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	30	30	30	Jul 1
24½	14¼	Capital Ad A	1	24½	23⅜	24½	Jun 22
27¾	23	Carpen S 1¼a	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
3	2⅛	Carrier-G .10e	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 30
70⅜	54⅜	Case (JI)(7g)	1	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	+ ⅞
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	7	34	33¼	34	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	2	17⅞	17½	17⅞	
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	1	7	7	7	
23½	16	Cent Agu 1¾a	3	16½	16¼	16¼	Jun 30
2¼	1¼	Cent Foundry	4	1½	1¼	1½	Jun 29
3½	1½	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
18	11	Cen Violetta 1e	1	11	11	11	Jul 1
3¼	2	Century Rib M	2	2¾	2¾	2¼	Jul 1
31½	27	Cerro de P (4)	2	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅜
2½	1¾	Cert-Lnd Prod	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 1
19	16	Chain Belt ⅓e	3	16¼	16	16	Jun 22
17	14½	Champ Pa ⅓e	1	1⅜	1⅜	14½	+ ⅛
7½	3½	Checker Cab	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun 9
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	16	30¾	29¾	30¾	+ ⅜
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	93½	93½	93½	Jun 25
4	2¾	Ches Corp	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
5	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
2¾	1¼	Chi Gr West	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	14	10⅞	10¼	10¼	
5¼	4¼	Chi Mail ⅛ag	1	5	5	5	Jun 10
17½	12¼	Chi Pn T 1½w	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅜
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	35	35	35	Jul 1
52	49	CPT pr pf 2½	2	48	43	48	—3½
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 8
⅜	⅛	CRI & P 2pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 23
⅜	⅛	CRI & P 7pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 29
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun 25
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 1
2¾	1½	Childs Co	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 1
62¾	43½	Chrysler Cp 2e	32	60¾	59	60¾	+ 1¾
10½	9	City I&F 1.20	2	10	10	10	Jul 1
3	2½	City Stores	6	2¾	2½	2½	Jun 19
34½	28	Clark Eq 1½a	3	29	28½	29	+ 1
29	22	Cleve G B ⅓a	1	22½	22½	22½	Jul 1
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	10	34½	33¾	34	+ ¼
56½	25⅜	Clett P 1¼a	2	30½	30	30¼	+ ⅛
79¾	56½	Coca Cola 1⅓a	3	75¼	75¾	75¼	— ⅛
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	Jun 10
14½	11½	Colgate-P ½a	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼a	3	101	101	101	Jun 29
14½	10¼	Collins & A	1	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
18¼	13½	Col Fuel&I 1a	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
13⅜	8½	Col Br A .60a	2	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
13¼	8¾	Col Br B .60e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun 30
1¼	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Columbia Pics	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
29½	24	Colum Pf2¼a	2	28½	28½	28½	Jun 29
72	51	Colum Carb 2e	2	66	66	66	Jun 29
22½	16½	Comi Credit	9	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
101	91¼	Comi C pf 4½a	1	100½	100½	100½	Jun 30
27⅞	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	14	26	25⅜	26	+ ⅛
103½	100¼	Com Treat 4½a	1	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	Jun 8
9¾	7¼	Comi Solv .30a	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
⅛	⅛	Comm'ths&South	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
44½	23½	Com & Sou pf	12	25	25	25	— ⅜
23¾	17¾	Con Ed 1¼aw	13	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
34¾	17⅞	Condo N .40a	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Jun 12
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	7	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅛
21¾	15	Consol Aircr 1a	9	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
13¾	9¼	Cons Coy 1½g	6	10¼	10	10	Jun 30
7⅝	4½	Cons Cop .10e	21	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
14	11⅞	Cons Ed(1.60)	14	13¾	13	13¼	+ ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf(5)	13	86½	86¼	86½	— ¼
9	7	Cons Fdn Inl	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun 10
7	5	Cons F pf 4½e	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun 25
21½	13¼	Cons Laundries	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
6½	4½	Consol Oil 4½	9	5	5	4⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	Cons RR Cu pf	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun 30
6½	4⅜	Consol's Copf	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
31⅞	22	Consol's-C pf	3	29	29	29	Jun 24
96¾	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	Jun 15
13½	12	Container 1ag	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 1
103½	75½	Cont Can 1a	1	91¾	91¾	91¾	Jun 25
27½	21¼	Cont Can(1ag)	7	25¾	24¾	25¾	+ ⅛
8¼	6¾	Cont D F 5a	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.80a	3	36½	35⅞	36½	+ ⅜
33¾	27¾	Cont Mot 1ag	3	3¼	3	3	
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	16	21¾	21	21¼	
19½	15¼	Cont Steel ⅓a	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
12½	8¾	Copwld S .80	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2¼	1	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝	Jun 23
55½	42¼	Cor

Commerce and Finance

Steel Concerns Say Labor Demands May Impede War Program

Business and Industry

Advertising To Back Huge Salvage Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 2—A nation-wide advertising campaign backed by the full resources of the advertising field and employing full-page newspaper spreads, one-minute radio appeals, outdoor posters and similar media will launch America's biggest scrap collection drive of the war on July 13.

A preview presentation by McCann-Erickson, Inc., nationally known advertising agency in charge of the program, at the National Broadcasting Company studios here yesterday revealed that the steel industry had underwritten the initial cost of the drive, contributing $1,500,000 to an effort to bring in not only increased tonnages of scrap iron and steel, but also bigger quantities of old rubber, nonferrous metal scrap, paper salvage, grease and tin cans. Other industries, it is hoped, will provide an additional $500,000 for the program.

Need for Scrap

Predicated on the need for increasing the flow of scrap to the steel mills by 6,000,000 tons this year and other salvage by similar percentages, the campaign will feature advertisements in 1,792 daily and 9,280 weekly newspapers. Four advertisements per paper are generally scheduled save in New York, where only two will appear because the potential supply is declared relatively small, and on the west coast where the demand is not so pressing.

One-minute radio spot talks, spreads in weekly magazines, trade and industrial newspapers, and outdoor poster advertisements also will be employed throughout the nation in a vigorous attempt to arouse both civilians and industry to renewed salvage efforts.

Advertising executives, business men and newspaper men attending the McCann-Erickson preview heard the need for doubled and tripled civilian and industrial effort to "get out the scrap" stressed by Paul C. Cabot, deputy chief of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation, who said that half of America's wartime steel, a third of its copper, a fourth of its aluminum and 16 per cent of its rubber were being derived from scrap, while paper board is about 90 per cent waste paper.

Plan Outlined

Mr. Cabot said his bureau's present activities included (1) general slvage, covering homes farms and retail stores, with 12,500 committees functioning and 120,000 persons engaged in the work; (2) industrial salvage, with 400 industrial committees returning 2,000,000 tons of scrap monthly; (3) automobile "graveyards," with 20,000 scrap-heaps producing between 50,000 and 100,000 tons of scrap a month, and (4) special projects, covering such programs as the dismantling of abandoned railroads and trolley lines and razing of old bridges and oil wells.

Robert Wolcott, chairman of the scrap committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute, warned that unless the scrap flow was increased, steel mills could not possibly continue at their present production rate. It was stressed by other speakers that the United States would require 74 new blast furnaces to compensate for the scrap iron and steel now used in war production, if that scrap should not be available.

Gasoline Stocks Continue to Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—United States gasoline stocks were reported by the American Petroleum Institute to have dropped 1,236,000 barrels in the week ended June 27 to a total of 88,611,000, compared with 90,414,000 barrels a year earlier.

There also was a sharp decline in heavy fuel oil supplies to 77,304,000 barrels, down 1,014,000, while gas oil and distillate (light) fuels increased 607,000 barrels to a total of 32,851,000.

Crude oil production for the week averaged 3,719,450 barrels daily, slightly less than the previous week's average and compared with 3,847,250 barrels daily in the corresponding 1941 week.

Refinery operations were at 76.5 per cent of capacity against 73.3 the week before, indicating a crude run of 3,581,000 barrels against 3,434,000. A year ago the daily average was 3,949,000 barrels.

Gasoline production rose to 10,713,000 barrels from 9,927,000 the previous week.

Rail Issues Now 'Eligible' For N. Y. Savings Banks

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York State Banking Department has added railroad securities with a par value of $2,400,000,000 to the list of those legally eligible for investment by savings banks in this State.

Expansion of the use of rail obligations was due to the general improvement in the financial condition of most of the country's carriers in recent months.

The department also admitted municipal securities totaling $74,000,000 and public utility obligations with a par value of $204,000,000 to the eligible list.

Rail Counsel Retires

CLEVELAND, July 1 (AP)—Seward L. Merriam, general counsel for the Pere Marquette Railway since 1917, is retiring from active service today. Mr. Merriam will be succeeded by John C. Shields, Pere Marquette's general solicitor since 1933.

'Little Steel' Firms Argue Pay Rise Violates Stabilization Plan

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—A maintenance of membership clause, enforced by the Government as a union security provision, may tend to impede rather than accelerate the war production program, Republic Steel Corporation counsel told the War Labor Board today.

Under "maintenance of membership," said T. F. Patton, Republic counsel, "employees electing to remain members of the union accept union membership and payment of dues as a condition of employment. Under those circumstances they are not in a position to voice objections to arbitrary or unwise demands made by union leaders, or to threats of turbulence and stoppage of work in case such demands are not met."

Republic was the third of the four "little steel" companies to present final arguments against the demands of the C. I. O.-United Steel Workers for a wage boost of $1 a day, the union shop and the company checkoff of union dues. The union opened the arguments yesterday with a three-hour oral presentation by President Philip Murray, Harold Ruttenberg, the union's economist, and Lee Pressman, C. I. O. counsel.

Argues for Full Union Shop

Mr. Pressman submitted an extended argument for the full union shop, under which all employees of a company would have to join the union. The maintenance of membership plan, which the board has favored, does not compel present employees to join. Those who are members usually have a specified period to withdraw, if they desire. Future employees, however, must join.

About 157,000 employees of Republic, Bethlehem and Inland Steel and Youngstown Sheet & Tube companies are affected by the case which has been before the board for four and a half months. A three-man panel, not board members, submitted a fact-finding report which supported a wage increase but did not actually recommend it.

Republic objected to the $1-a-day wage increase on grounds similar to those argued by the other companies: the proposed increase would violate the national wage stabilization program because the companies' wages are not substandard nor below the level of health and decency; the fact that men in some other industries working many hours of overtime are receiving larger net wages is not proper ground for raising basic rates in steel.

Republic also argued the proposed wage increase was not justified on the ground of rising living costs. Mr. Patton said that from August, 1939, to March, 1942, steel weekly wages increased 23.7 per cent and living costs rose only 13.7 per cent.

Ability to Pay Negative

John C. Gall, appearing for Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, said in a prepared brief: "The question of ability to pay a demanded wage increase (as reported by the panel) is relevant in a negative sense only. Obviously an employer who cannot meet an increase should not be ordered to do so. But to say that the justness of a proposed wage increase is to be tested by the ability of the employer to pay it, is to ignore the true criteria. If that is a sound basis on which to predicate a wage increase for steel workers, why is it not a sound basis in all other fields of endeavor?

"Why should not office workers, chauffeurs, domestic servants, and all other classes of employees be entitled as a matter of right to wage increases because their employers are able, at the moment, to pay them? And if ability to pay is a valid basis, why should not the employer who is better able to pay than his competitor pay a higher wage, notwithstanding their employees may be doing exactly the same kind and amount of work?

"To ask these questions seems to us to suggest the answer, namely, that ability to pay is not a valid basis for determining the merits of a proposed wage increase. It is at best merely a factor to be considered after a determination has been reached that some wage increase is justified on other grounds."

Inland Argument

The Inland Steel Company of Chicago told the War Labor Board yesterday it could not order a wage increase for its employees without violating President Roosevelt's mandate to stabilize wages.

The firm then challenged anew the board's authority to impose the union shop or any suggested modifications of it. Inland was the first of four "little steel" firms to reply to the C. I. O.-United Steel Workers argument.

Earlier Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, opened the union's case with a plea for a correction of "inequalities" in steel before any wage stabilization is imposed. He said the union's case "is one of correcting a past abuse," and that collective bargaining began in the steel cases nine months ago.

The long delay, he said, amounted to freezing the wages of steel workers while they bore the full burden of a 15 per cent rise in the cost of living.

In a statement read to the board, Eugene G. Grace, Bethlehem Steel President, said the union's demands were "unsound and dangerous," and "one sure way to set in motion the dreaded inflationary spiral with its aftermath of disaster and suffering."

Chester A. McLain, of Bethlehem counsel, said that while his firm "is able to pay the increase, that has no bearing on the case, and was dragged into it by the ears to show that profits should be passed along to the workers."

The demanded $1 a day rise, he said, if spread throughout the heavy industries, would add $9,000,000,000 to the wage share of the national income, with inflationary results.

C. I. O. Wage Dispute With Chrysler Is Certified to WLB

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Frances Perkins certified to the War Labor Board a wage dispute between the Chrysler Corporation and the C. I. O. United Auto Workers Union involving about 90,000 employees.

The conciliation service said the union sought $1 a day general increase, $1 an hour minimum for all plants, increase for maintenance employees to $1.50 minimum per hour, abolition of differentials between Detroit plants and Chrysler plants elsewhere, increase in rates for skilled trades to the rates paid by jobbing shops in the Detroit area, payment of a $100 war bond in December to employees with seniority in lieu of vacation, and all female help to receive the same rates as male employees in all plants.

U. S. to Audit 18,000 American Concerns

WASHINGTON (AP)—Hundreds of government investigators will begin a continuing audit of more than 18,000 American companies July 1, seeking violators of War Production Board regulations who are subject to criminal prosecution.

Some 9,000 firms now operating under the Production Requirements Plan will be the first cheked. After July 1, the auditing will extend to more than 9,000 additional companies coming under PRP control on that date.

Mobile Landlords Hit U. S. Rent Contract Act

MOBILE, Ala. (AP)—More than 500 Mobile landlords, who denounced the federal rent contract act as "confiscation" and "dictatorship," have taken steps to protest the measure to "the appropriate authorities."

Directors of the Mobile Property Owners Association were authorized to take the action and employ attorneys to study possible legal steps following a meeting at which the housing regulations were criticized in a resolution as containing many "injustices and inequalities."

The resolution declared that the "property owners feel that their rights are being jeopardized."

Several leading Mobile realtors who addressed the session criticized setting up of April 1, 1941, rents as a ceiling, declared that owners are being prevented from evicting "undesirable" tenants and charged they have been deprived of "appeal rights."

Meat Packers Seek Ceiling Prices On Live Hogs, Cattle

WASHINGTON (AP)—Meat packers who said they spoke for 200 local and independent processors in the eastern half of the country appealed to the Agriculture Department for aid in getting a ceiling on prices of live hogs and cattle.

Wilbur Laroe, Jr., counsel for the packers, told Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Grover B. Hill that the margin between hog and cattle prices and the Government's ceiling prices on processed meat products had narrowed to a point where many small packing concerns faced bankruptcy.

Mr. Laroe said price ceilings set by the Office of Price Administration on pork products were based upon a top hog price of $13.15 per 100 pounds, Chicago basis. Since those ceilings were set, prices of hogs have advanced to above $14.50 without a corresponding increase in the ceiling prices of meat products, he said.

George A. Casey, President of the Conference of Packers and operator of a packing concern at Philadelphia, asserted that large packing firms could pay the advanced hog prices and sell under OPA ceilings because they could meet Government specifications for meats for military and lend-lease requirements, and absorb any losses from large cash reserves and profits made from dairy, poultry and other lines. Mr. Casey explained that the OPA allowed an additional cent and a half a pound above ceilings for Government lend-lease orders. Few small packers, he said, are in a position to compete for such orders.

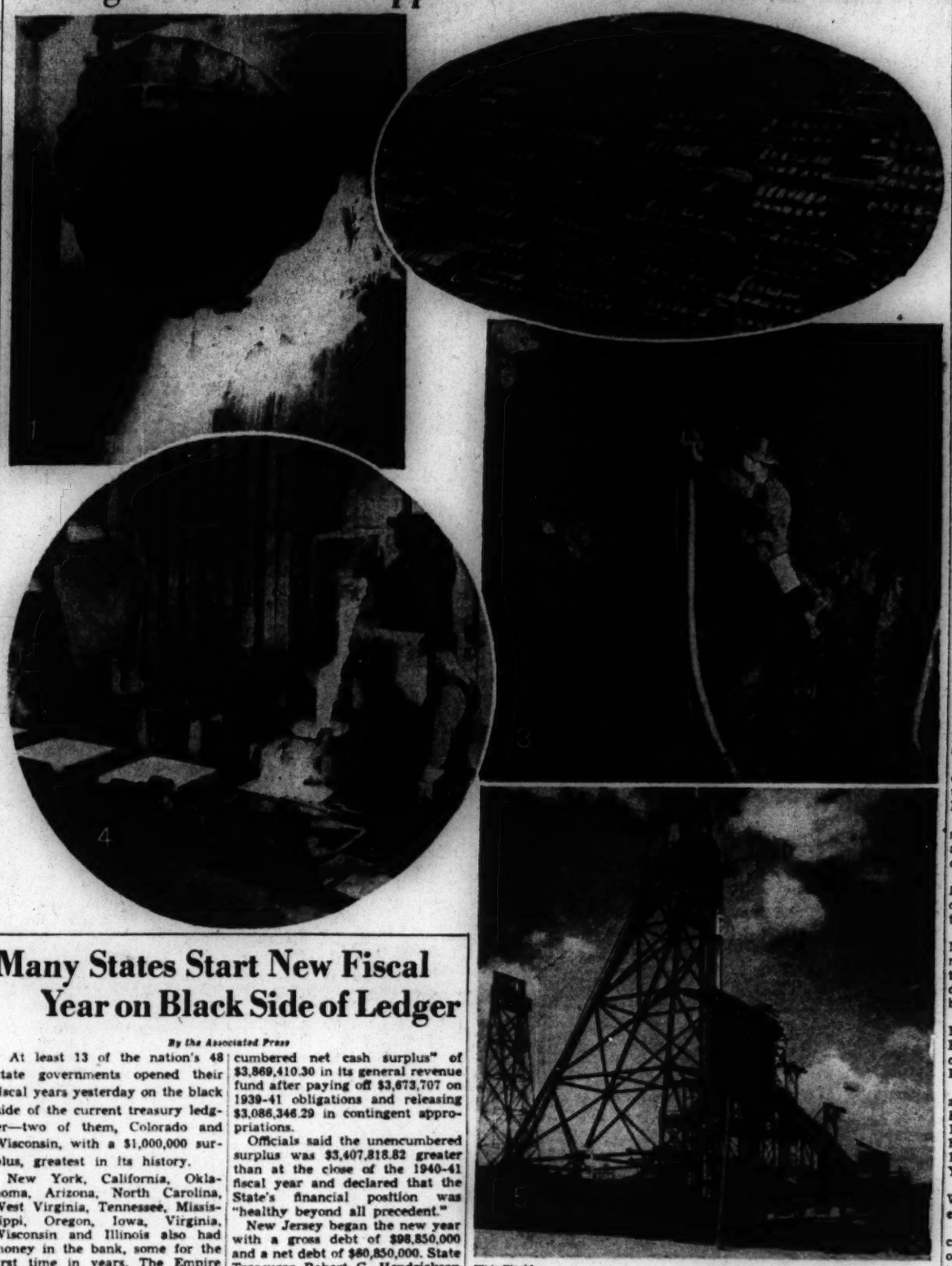
"There is a monopolistic trend in the present livestock situation," Mr. Casey said. "The big packers, with their large bank reserves and profits from other lines, are not kicking because they see the possible elimination of competition."

American Can Cuts Dividend to 75 Cents

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Can Co. has declared a dividend of 75 cents a share on the common stock, a reduction of 25 cents from the previous quarterly rate. Payment will be made August 15 to stock of record July 23.

The company said the reduction was due to the effect of the steel situation on its volume and uncertainty as to future tax requirements.

Huge Demand for Copper to Feed U. S. War Machine



Wide World

(1) After being processed in reverberatory furnaces, molten copper matte containing about 50 per cent copper is poured into this 70-ton converter from the huge ladle. (2) Ready for shipment to fabricating plants in other parts of the country, here is 7,000,000 pounds of wire bar copper stacked on the loading docks at the Great Falls, Mont., reduction plant. (3) Here a miner drills into the face of an ore drift. Operated by compressed air, with a stream of water through the center to keep down dust, the drill penetrates the rock as deep as five feet for blasting. (4) Refined to a purity of 99.35 per cent, the copper here is cast into anode plates preparatory to the last process in refining at an electrolytic plant at Great Falls. (5) This is the mine head and tipple of a copper mine at Butte, known as "the richest hill on earth." Ore is hoisted from deep underground to the tipple and dumped in railroad cars for transportation to reduction plants.

Note—With the growing demands for copper continuing to outrun supplies, domestic production is being speeded as rapidly as possible. To this end the Government is now spending over $190,000,000 for copper development and has recently granted bonus payments of 5 cents a pound for new production to high-cost producers.

Many States Start New Fiscal Year on Black Side of Ledger

By the Associated Press

At least 13 of the nation's 48 state governments opened their fiscal years yesterday on the black side of the current treasury ledger—two of them, Colorado and Wisconsin, with a $1,000,000 surplus, greatest in its history.

New York, California, Oklahoma, Arizona, North Carolina, West Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Oregon, Iowa, Virginia, Wisconsin and Illinois also had money in the bank, some for the first time in years. The Empire State, New York, added its new surplus to one carried over from the close of the previous fiscal year.

New York, operating on the country's heaviest budget, began the new year with a $54,127,419 cash surplus, an operating surplus of $47,098,163 being added to the June 30, 1941, surplus of $7,029,256. This was the State's largest reserve since 1931.

Roosevelt Leaves Debt

When Herbert H. Lehman succeeded President Roosevelt as New York's Governor a decade ago, the State deficit was $100,000,000. Governor Lehman, who says he will not run again, ascribed the surplus to "increased revenues and to very substantial savings and economies in State operating costs."

California officials, reporting their first surplus in a decade, said the exact amount probably would not be known for 90 days, but that it might be as high as $25,000,000. The State's deficiency a year ago was $61,732,985.

The surplus, it was said, was due to sharp increases in tax collections, chiefly resulting from the 3 per cent sales tax, plus elimination of a heavy relief load.

North Carolina finished its fiscal year with a surplus of $17,991,179.82, of which $7,881,981 was carried over on the black side of the 1940-41 balance sheet. Total collections for the state general fund were $57,297,966.82, or $10,109,198.82 greater than the budget estimate of $47,188,768

The surplus was the greatest in the history of the State and represented approximately 36 per cent of the general fund for next year.

Oklahoma had a $5,476,693 surplus. This was attributed to a budget balancing amendment under which estimates of incomes are made by the State Equalization Board and legislative appropriations must not exceed the total. Under the amendment, voted by the people in March, 1941, the surplus cannot be spent until the Legislature appropriates it.

Since 1929, Oklahoma's deficits have totaled $59,473,948.

Wisconsin Surplus

Wisconsin opened the new fiscal year with a general fund balance of $31,493,665, highest in history, according to A. H. Pettingrew, financial secretary to Gov. Julius P. Heil. The total July 1, 1941, was $17,493,486. Mr. Pettigrew attributed the boost to greater revenue and less spending by the State.

Arizona ended the fiscal year with an estimated cash balance of $1,000,000, highest in the State's history. A year ago the cash balance was $525,000, and in many previous years there was a deficit.

West Virginia had an "unencumbered net cash surplus" of $3,869,410.30 in its general revenue fund after paying off $3,673,707 on 1939-41 obligations and releasing $3,086,346.29 in contingent appropriations.

Officials said the unencumbered surplus was $3,407,818.82 greater than at the close of the 1940-41 fiscal year and declared that the State's financial position was "healthy beyond all precedent."

New Jersey began the new year with a gross debt of $98,850,000 and a net debt of $60,850,000. State Treasurer Robert C. Hendrickson announced the State's bonded indebtedness had been reduced by $53,218,555 in the last seven years and described it as "rather an enviable record."

Illinois has been in the black since it in 1933 adopted a retail sales tax as its chief source of State House revenue.

Virginia officals said that while no exact figures could be given, the State probably would have a surplus at near the $17,000,000 mark for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942. The exact amount, however, will not be known until the State closes its books on July 10.

Iowa ended the fiscal year with Treasury balances totaling approximately $10,000,000. The State's finances have been "in the clear" since 1935.

Oregon, operating on a balanced budget intermittently since 1934, was in the black again. A $450,000 deficit was on the books last year, but increased receipts from income and gift and inheritance taxes wiped it out.

State Treasurer Leslie M. Scott estimated a surplus of nearly $4,000,000 would be created by the end of the fiscal biennium in 1943.

Colorado in Black

Colorado began the new fiscal year with $1,000,000 surplus, greatest in its history, and Gov. Ralph L. Carr said the surplus might be used to cushion an anticipated wartime slump in state tax collections next year. Four years ago the Colorado State Government was in the red with a record deficit of $2,000,000.

Governor Carr said the surplus resulted from governmental reorganization which achieved more effective tax collection and by economy of operation by State departments and State institutions.

For the first time in recent years New Mexico ended the fiscal period without having to issue certificates of indebtedness to make up a deficit in its appropriations account. There was a balance of $109,918. Total tax collections for the fiscal year had not yet been compiled.

Predicting that Tennessee's gross revenue for the 1941-42 fiscal year would surpass $36,000,000, State Budget Director W. M. Duncan said the general fund would show a surplus of more than $1,000,000 as compared with approximately $930,000 carried forward a year ago.

The State Finance and Taxation Department reported an all-time high of $52,687,331 in revenues collected during the fiscal year.

Mississippi ended the fiscal year with a cash surplus of $8,130,653, the result of swollen tax collections attributed chiefly to war activity in the State.

$25,000,000,000 In War Insurance Received First Day

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—Applications for about $23,000,000,000 of War Damage Corp. insurance were received on the first day the new Government protection against enemy action was made available to property owners, insurance circles estimated today.

Owners of every type of property were included in the applicants, surveys disclosed, and virtually every large industrial concern questioned said it had applied for coverage no matter how distant from the seaboard some of their properties were located.

Insurance offices here said the rush to cover against loss by enemy action was continuing at a fast pace. One large firm received more than 13,000 applications in its morning mail.

Advertising Seen Vital to Free Press

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Newspaper advertising must be continued if America is to keep its free press in wartime, J. Howard Pew, President of the Sun Oil Company, declared.

In a letter to the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers' Association, Mr. Pew said America has the "most competent press in the world" because of its advertising revenue, "which, reflecting the activities of our system of free competitive enterprise, gives to our press so broad a basis of economic support that it can afford and can dare to be independent."

"Without such a broad foundation of economic support our press would be dependent on the favors of politics and the subsidies of government, like practically all the press of continental Europe," he said.

Wool Conservation Order Is Extended Six Months by WPB

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has extended its wool conservation order for six months without including a mandatory blending provision but established a "bonus" for manufacturers who mix new wool with cotton, rayon or used wool.

During the six months beginning Aug. 3, worsted mills may use 20 per cent and woolen mills 5 per cent of their basic quarterly poundage. The basic poundage is half of the new wool each mill used during the first six months of 1941.

The bonus allowed both woolen and worsted mills for blending is an additional allocation of new wool up to 25 per cent of the basic quarterly poundage. The manufacturers must use the bonus in making yarns or fabrics containing not more than 65 per cent of new wool.

Business Loans Off $41,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities declined $41,000,000 in the week ended June 24.

These loans, which have been sliding downward during most of the last several weeks, totaled $6,505,000,000 and were $680,000,000 higher than a year ago.

Aluminum Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration announced a second postponement—to Aug. 1—of scheduled price cuts on aluminum products, and private sources said a revised schedule of reductions was being prepared.

Topflight U. S. Executives In New USAFIA

MELBOURNE (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—One of the most impressive groups of topflight American businessmen ever assembled by the United States Army is in Australia working on the problem of transportation, procurement and supply for the vast Allied forces.

The Army reached into the uppercrust of United States industrial executives for experts in every field whose specialized abilities are applicable to the Australian situation.

Two hundred and eighteen American specialists were offered Army commissions. Some came in early March.

They are attached to USAFIA—United States Armed Forces In Australia.

Wilson Heads Group

Heading USAFIA specialist group as transportation chief is Col. Thomas B. Wilson, Los Angeles, Chairman of the Board of Transcontinental and Western Air.

Other notables include: Air transport, Maj. Thomas Fortune Ryan 3d, Burlingame, Calif., President of Midcontinent Airlines;

Rail transport, Col. Paul W. Johnston, Assistant Vice-President of the Erie Railroad;

Water transport, Col. Thomas G. Plant, Vice-President of the American Hawaiian Steamship Company and Chairman of the San Francisco Waterfront Employers Association;

Coastwise shipping, Lieut. Col. Melville McKinstry, operating superintendent of the Alaska Steamship Company;

Motor transport, Lieut. Col. Robert R. Wilson, motorcoach operations superintendent of the Pacific Electric Railway;

Maintenance motorized equipment, Maj. Richard J. Hevessy, automotive expert and part owner of the Boston Braves;

Procurement and supply, Maj. Raymond Kramer, New York industrialist and executive committee chairman of Postal Telegraph;

Fiscal, Capts. Dave Morris, Jr., New York bank executive and former assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, and Frank A. Vanderlip, Jr., Scarborough, N. Y., banker;

Oil installations, Majs. Lloyd Elliot Vereran, oil executive; R. W. Bond, Tulsa, production manager of Shell Oil, and John L. Miller, Houston, Texas;

Small supply ships, yachtsmen and scientist-explorers Capt. John Fahnstock, Great Mills, Md.; Lieuts. Adam Fahnstock, West Hartford, Conn.; Phillip Farley, 130 East Sixty-seventh Street, New York;

Farm products, Maj. Dayton Warren, Lancaster, Pa., livestock expert.

Lieut. Commander Walter Metcalf, Boston, took the post of chief of USAFIA's warehousing and distribution section, thus becoming the only American naval officer actively heading an army function.

Other Specialists

Other USAFIA's specialists included: Lieutenant Colonel George V. Kendall, acting president of Wabash College; Captain Sherwood Liles, harbor specialist and president of Virginia's Tidewater Construction Corporation; Lieutenant Colonel Harry H. Vaughan, secretary to Senator Truman of Missouri; Major Arthur S. Burns, New York City, regional treasurer of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation;

Major Hayford Enwall, Assistant United States Attorney, Miami; Lieutenants Charles Brewster, son of the Maine Senator, and Sigfrid Unander, executive assistant to the Governor of Oregon and vice-president of the Young Republicans;

Brigadier General Arthur Riehl Wilson, who directed the selection of specialists, said:

"These businessmen came to Australia eager to work. They slashed Army red-tape and got direct action. Their accomplishments proved that in a setup like this you only need a few regular Army officers to form a military background. They proved you can take civilian specialists and do a better job than Army officers can do."

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Dividend Notice

The Board of Directors today declared a dividend of 60¢ per share on the Common Stock of this Corporation, payable July 15, 1942 to stockholders of record July 3, 1942. Checks will be mailed.

R. W. DUHIG, Vice-Pres. and Treas.
June 23, 1942

SHELL UNION OIL CORPORATION

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
10 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	85	85	85
14 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	73½	72	73
4 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	45	44½	45
14 Am & For P 5s 2030	85¾	85	85¼
5 Am Int 5¾s 49	107¼	107¼	107½
2 Am T&T 3¼s 86	107¼	107½	107½
4 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107¼	107½	107½
4 Am T&T 3s 56	107¼	107½	107½
12 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100¼	100½	100½
2 Am W W & E 6s 75	99¾	99	99
1 Arm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
1 AT&SF 4s 95	109	109	109
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	93½	90½	90½
1 AT&SF 4s 80	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 AT&SF 4s 80	104	104	104
3 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	104	104	104
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	104	104	104
23 Atl & Birm 4s 33	77½	76¼	77½
11 A C Line 1st 4s 52	84½	83¾	84½
8 A C Line cit 4s 52	89	89	89
16 A C Line 4½s 64	90¼	90¼	90½
10 A C Line 5s 45	97¾	97¾	97¾
4 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	26½	26¼	26½
13 B&O 5s st A	31	30	31
13 B&O 5s st C		28¾	28
43 B&O 2000 st D	28½	28¼	28¼
34 B&O 5s st F	30¾	30¼	30¾
58 B&O cv 4s	86	86	86
10 B&O 4s 48	47¾	47¼	47¾
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 s	37	36¾	37
10 B&O S W 50 st	32	32	32
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Beth Stl 3s D	100	100	100
7 Boston&Me 4½s 70	30	29¾	30
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	28½	28¼	28½
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	102	102	102
6 Bkly Un Gas 4s 47	103¾	102½	102½
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	77	76	76
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	34½	34¼	34½
4 Buf R&P 5T st	57	57	57
5 Bur C Rd No 5s 36	58¾	58¾	58¾
1 Bush Term 5s 55	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Can Nat 5s 69 July	108	108	108
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	111	111	111
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Can Pac 4s perp	68¾	68¼	68¾
5 Can Pac 4s 60	107¼	107¼	107¼
31 Can C&O 4s 61	47¾	47¾	47¾
3 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	16	15¾	16
30 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	108	108	108
6 Cen NY Pow 3¼s 82	53¾	51¾	53¾
18 Cen Pac 5s 60	68	67¾	68
14 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	68	67¾	68
27 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	104¾	104¼	104¾
1 ChampionP&P 4½s 50	100	100	100
2 C&O 3½s 96 D	20¾	19¼	20¾
86 Chi & Alton 3s 49	7¾	7¾	7¾
11 CB&Q 4½s 77	64¾	64¼	64¾
7 CB&Q 4½s 78	79	78	78¾
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	87¾	87	87¾
1 CB&Q 5s 71 49	86¾	86¾	86¾
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	47	47	47
6 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	107	107	107
1 Chi I & L 6s 62	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Chi I & L 5s 63	18¾	18¾	18¾
218 CM&P & Pac 3½ 78	3¾	3¾	3¾
21 CM&P&P 4½ 2000	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 CM&P&P 5s 60A	3¾	3¾	3¾
28 CM&SP 4½s 89E	3¾	3¾	3¾
29 CM&SP gen 4s 89	3¾	3¾	3¾
19 CM&SP 5½s 89 B	3¾	3¾	3¾
20 Chi&NW 6½s 36	3¾	3¾	3¾
23 Chi&NW stn 5s 37	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	19¾	19¼	19¾
4 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	7¾	7¾	7¾
13 Chi&NW 4s 87	3¾	3¾	3¾
18 CRI&P 4½s 52A	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 CRI&P 4s 88	13¾	13¼	13¾
89 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	48	48	48
1 CTK&E inc 5s 60	96¼	96¼	96¼
15 Ch&W ind 4½s 62	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	44	43¾	44
8 Childs Co 4s 42	99¾	99¾	99¾
17 CCC&StL 4½s 77	66	66	66
1 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	67¾	67¾	67¾
15 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	104	104	104
6 Con Edis 3¼s 66	105¾	105¼	105¾
3 Con Edis 3½s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 Con Rys 4s 54	70	70	70
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	106	106	106
1 Dayton P&L 3½s 70	104¾	104¾	104¾
31 Del&Hud 4s 43	86¾	86¼	86¾
2 D&R G 4½s 36	17¾	17¾	17¾
60 D&R G 5s 55	17¾	17¼	17¾
31 D&R G West 5s 78	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Det Ed 2¾s 66	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Det Ed 3½s 70	100	100	100
2 Elec Auto L 3½s 50	96¾	96¾	96¾
29 Erie 4½s 2015	47¾	47¾	47¾
88 Erie 4s 95	97¾	97¾	97¾
14 Firestone T&R 3s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
79 Fla E Cst 5s 74	74	74	74
9 Francis Sug 4s 56	94¼	94¼	94¼
10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	102	102	102
5 Go & Ala cn 5s 45	104¾	104	104¾
2 Goodrich 4½s 56	93	93	93
2 Gotb Bilk Ho 5s 48	80½	80½	80½
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77F	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	94	94	94
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	93	93	93
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	70¾	70¾	70¾
2 Gt Nor 3½s 67	67	67	67
14 G Bay & W deb B	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Gulf M&Oh ine 2015	109½	109½	109½
2 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	79	79	79
26 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	86	86	86
6 Housatonic 3s 37	39½	39½	39½
2 Hudson Coal 5s52A	41¾	41¾	41¾
6 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	41¾	41¼	41¾
2 Ill Cen 3½s 52	41¾	41¼	41¾
14 Ill Cen 4s 52	44	43¾	44
3 Ill Cen 4s 53	44	43¾	44
21 Ill Cen 4s 53 reg	44	43¾	44
21 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44¾	43¾	44¾
11 Ill Cen 4½s 66	47	46¾	47
27 IC&CSL&NO 6½s 63A	47	46¾	47
6 IC&CSL&NO 6½s	43	43	43
1 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	60¼	60¼	60¼
4 Interlake Ir cv 4s 47	18	17	18
28 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	18¾	18¼	18¾
24 Int Gt Nor 1st 5s B	18¾	18¼	18¾
13 Int Gt Nor 8s 56 C	18¾	18¼	18¾
1 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
1 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	98½	98½	98½
1 Int T&T 5½s 52	58¾	58¼	58¾
10 Int T&T 5s 55	57	56¾	57
3 KCFt&Mem 4s 36	45	45	45
5 K C South 5s 50	68½	68½	68½
7 K C South 5s 50	59	58	59
1 Kinge Co Lt 4½s 54	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 KKresge Found 3s 50	98¾	98¼	98¾
13 Lac Gas 5½s 53	84¾	83½	83½
11 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	84¾	83½	83½
2 L & M 6 3½s 97 reg	80	79¼	80
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	89	89	89
3 Leh Val R Term 5s 54	45½	45½	45½
3 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	56	49¾	49¾
4 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	38	38	38
8 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	30	30	30
15 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30	30	30

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	84½	84½	84½
5 Libby McN&L 4s 55	103¾	103½	103½
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	122¼	122¼	122¼
5 Lorillard Co 5s 51	130	130	130
9 Louisln & Ark 5s 69	80	79	80
2 Lou & N 4½s 2003	80¾	80¾	80¾
5 Maine Cen 4s 43	81¾	81¾	81¾
4 Manati Sug 4s 57	48½	48½	48½
5 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	105¾	105¼	105¼
9 Mich Cen 4½s 79	83¾	83¾	83¾
4 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	31¾	31½	31¾
3 M&S L cn 5s 36 st	1	1	1
1 M&PAs&Marie 4s 38	13¾	13¾	13¾
18 M&PAs&M gtd 4s 38	13¾	13	13½
313 M&PAs&M cn 4s 38	13¾	12½	13¾
18 M-K-Tex 4s 62A	13¾	13¾	13¾
10 M-K-Tex aj 4s 67	18¾	18¾	18¾
13 M-K-T 4½s 78	31	30½	31
22 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	39	38¾	39
42 M-K-Tex 1st 5s 62 B	39½	39½	39¾
2 Australia 6s 57	1	1	1
3 Brazil 8s 41	34	34	34
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	34	34	34
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	34	34	34
11 Brazil C Ry 8½ 78 52	34	34	34
1 Buen A 4½s 76	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	68	68	68
1 Buen A 4½s Apr 76	68	68	68
8 Canada 5s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Canada 3½s 61	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Chile Mt 6½s 57asd	14¾	14¾	14¾
6 Chile Mtg Ref&Ind	14¾	14¾	14¾
3 Chile Mtg Bk6½s39asd	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 Chile 6s 60 asd	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	17	17	17
5 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	47	47	47
10 Denmark 6s 42 xlm	45¾	45¾	45¾
6 Hensingfors 6½s 60	62	62	62
4 Mex 4s asd 45	14	14	14
3 Rio Gr Do 7s 46	6	6	6
105 NYC 4½s 2013 A	46	46	46
10 NYC 4½s 2013 A	46	46	46
2 Pernambuco 7s 47	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 Peru 1st 60	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 Queensld 6s 47	76	76	76
2 Rio de Jan 6s 40	16½	16½	16½
11 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	27	27	27
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 36	56¾	56¾	56¾

Total bond sales today $5,010,700. Previous day $6,013,900. Week ago $4,939,900. Year ago $7,348,350. Two years ago closed Jan. 1 to date $1,118,954,300. Year ago $1,119,004,975. Two years ago $857,746,900.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Payable	Holders of Record
Cent P&L 7 pf	$1.16⅔	Aug. 1	July 15
do 6 pf	1	Aug. 1	July 15
House of West pf 7½%	..	July 15	June 30
Pac Pfld Com 6% pf	$1	July 20	July 15
Upreasit Metal Cap pf	$3	Oct. 1	Sep. 15

Extra

Triumph Explos	2½c	Aug. 1	July 10

Irregular

Atlantic City Sew	20c	July 2	June 30

Regular

Amerada Pet	50c	Q	July 31	July 15
Amer Air Filter pf	$1.75	Q	July 6	July 1
Cent P&L 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Cent Ry Signal pf A	$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 27
Cincin P Term & pf	$1.62½	Q	July 15	July 3
City Natl B&T (Chic)	$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
do $1			Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Corn Ex B Tr (NY)	40c	Q	July 15	July 10
Detroit Mtch Stove	10c		July 15	July 10
Disct Corp (NY)	$1.20		July 15	July 2
Halle Bros	60c	Q	July 15	July 10
Loomis-Sayles Mutual Fund, Inc	50c	Q	July 15	June 30
Do Second Fund Inc	20c		July 15	June 30
Maas Util Assoc	62½c	Q	July 15	July 6
Mich Bakeries	15c		July 15	July 10
Do $1 pf	25c	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
Do $1 pf	$1.75	Q	July 15	June 30
Mt St Tel & Tel	$1.75	Q	July 15	June 30
Phelps Dodge	40c		Sep. 15	Aug. 17
Riverside Cement Co 8d 1st pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Reeh Amer Ins Co	$1.25	Q	July 15	July 2
Ross Bros, Inc 8d $6 pf	$1.62½	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Sanborn Map Co	$1	Q	July 1	June 23
Seaboard Fin Corp	20c		June 30	June 23
Triumph Explosives	5c	Q	July 1	July 10
Ty S Oilshares A	2½	c	July 15	June 30
Ty Indus Shrs	7-10c		July 6	June 30
Universal Tr Shrs 6	3-5c		July 15	.....

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, July 2

Europe	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Sterling: Cables	$4.04	$4.04	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	‡
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.04018	.04018	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†	.2361	.2359	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0520	.0520	.2052
Chile—peso†	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.5350	.5350	.8583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3037	.3037	.8180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9000	.9000	1.093
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	‡

†Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed, new value not yet determined. †Paper rate. **1939 average. xNominal.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6¾	8¼
American Barge Line Co	9¾	10¾
American Hardware Co	21¾	23¾
American Manufacturing	31¾	34¾
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	84
American Wringer Co	19¾	--
†Amoskeag Company	2¾	--
†Amoskeag Company pf	23¾	29¾
Appleton Company	25¾	--
Appleton Company 7 pf	107½	--
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3¾
Arlington Mills	27	40
Arnold Print Works	22¾	25½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	1	1¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	1¾
*Bausch & Lamb Optical Co	8	9¾
*Bausch & Lamb Optical Co pf	101	--
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8	9¾
Berkshire Fine Spin 8% pf	87½	97½
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	84	--
Boston Wharf Company	16¾	19¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	1	1¾
Brown Co	19¾	23½
Brown Co pf	3¼	4½
Campbell A S Co Inc	40	--
Central Railway Signal A	25¾	28¼
Chapman Valve Manufac	13	14½
Collyear Insulated Wire Co	30¾	32¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	24	28
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23½	26
Draper Corporation	34¾	36¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13¾	16¾
Eastern Corporation	14¾	16¾
Eastern Corporation pf	8¾	9¾
Elyslon Co	11	13
Family Loan Society Inc	3¾	4¾
Family Loan Society pf A	10¾	12¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	8	9¾
Fruit of the Loom	17	19¾
General Fire Extinguisher	21¾	23¾
General Machiner 7	11	13
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9¾	11
Foodall Worsted Company	7	8¾
Oraton & Knight Co 7 pf	63½	67½
Oraton & Knight Co pr pf	29½	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	28¾	31¾
Greenfield Tap & Die 8d pf	14¾	17½
Greenfield TAD $1.50 cv pf	2¾	3¾
Harrington & Richardson	8	9¾
Hazelette Mfg Co	10¾	12
Heywood-Wakefield Co	14¾	16¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	14¾	16¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	23¾	24¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	19¾	22¾
Hooker Electro Chem	40¾	42¾
*Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	7¾	8¾
International Machine Tool	1¾	2¾
Keith Georgy & Co	6¾	8¾
Kendall Company	14¾	16¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	14¾	16¾
Landers Frary & Clark	19¾	21¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	107	--
Lincoln Stores Inc pf	93¾	98¾
Ludlow Associates	22	26
Marathon Paper Mills	43¾	45¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	29¾	32¾
Merck & Co	107½	112¾
Merch & Co 4¼ pf	97¾	102¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	19¾	21¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	18½	21¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	4¾	5¾
Millers Falls Company	35	43¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3¾	4¾
Nashawena Mills	13¾	16¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	14¾	16¾
Nashua Manufacturing Co	14¾	16¾
Nashua Manufacturing Co 1st pf	47	48¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2nd pf	14¾	16¾
National Chemical & Mfg	6¾	8¾
National Shirt Shops	40¾	44½
*Naumkeag Steam Cotton	25¾	28¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	39¾	42¾
Nicholson File Company	29¾	32¾
Nonquitt Mills	11¾	13¾
Ohio Finance	11¾	13¾
Parker Alliance	21¾	23¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	97½	102¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	60¾	--
Quinebt Mkt Cold Stor&W	49	--
Quinebt Mkt CS&W 5 pf	70	--
Quissett Mill	9¾	12¾
Remington Arms Co Inc	17¾	19¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	20¾	23¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	44¾	--
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	23¾	25¾
Sanford Mills	30¾	33¾
Submarine Signal Co	23¾	26¾
Tamworth Inc	3¾	4¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	13¾	16¾
United Elastic Corp	45¾	49¾
U S Envelope Company	99¾	104¾
U S Envelope Co 1 pf	98¾	104¾
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	23¾	26¾
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	13¾	16¾
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	14¾	16¾
Wamsutta Mills	43¾	46¾
Warner & Swasey Co	23¾	25¾
West Point Manufacturing	32¾	35¾
Wickite Spencer Steel	12¾	13¾

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	97½	100½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	89¾	94¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	82¾	94½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	94¾	97¾
Central & L 7 pf	71¾	74¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	94¾	97¾
General Water G & E $3 pf	30¾	33¾
Jamaica Water Supply	94¾	103¾
Jamaica Water Supply pf A	94¾	103¾
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	88¾	94½
Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf	91	98
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	104½	108½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	94¾	99¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	104¾	108½
No States Power Del 5 pf	41¾	45¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	47¾	49¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	51¾	54¾
Ohio Power 4½s pf	97	98
Ohio Power 6% pf	104½	108½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	94¾	99¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	78¾	81¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	94¾	97¾
Public Service Ind	87¾	92¾
Public Service Ind 5 pf	87¾	92¾
Public Service Okla 5 pf	94¾	97¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	94¾	97¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	99½	85¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	14¾	16¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	107½	--
Tampa Electric Co	18¾	19¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	94¾	97¾
Texas Power & Light $ pf	79¾	83¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	13¾	14¾

N. E. Utility Stocks	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	15	16¾
Berkshire Gas & Electric	37¾	41¾
Brockton Gas Light	3¾	4¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	67¾	69¾
Central Maine Power 7 pf	63¾	163¾
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	27¾	30¾
Conn Light & Power	27¾	29¾
Comm Counties Pwr & Lt 6 pf	14¾	17¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	11¾	13¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	15¾	18¾
Fall River Gas Works	27¾	31¾
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38¾	41¾
Green Mountain Power pf	44¾	49¾
Hartford Electric Light	44¾	49¾
Haverhill Electric	21¾	24¾
Haverhill Gas Light	8¾	10
Holyoke Water Power	13¾	14¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	27¾	30¾
Lowell Electric Light	24¾	28
Lynn Gas & Electric	8	9¾
Mass Power & Light pf	23¾	26¾
Mass Utilities Assoc pf	23¾	26¾
Narragansett Elec pf	50¾	53¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	7¾	9¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	23¾	26¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	4¾	6¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf ln	3¾	4¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	7¾	9¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	4¾	6¾
Newport Electric	15¾	17¾
Providence Gas	21¾	25¾
Pub Serv of N H 6 pf	87	90¾
N H Pub Serv 7 pf	87	90¾
Shrewsbury Electric	11	13
Southern Berkshire Power	9¾	11
Springfield Gas Light	12¾	14
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	102½	--
Western Mass Companies	11	18

*Ex-dividend.

New York Bank Stocks	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	13¾	15¾
Bank of New York (14)	277	287
Bankers Trust (1.40)	35¾	37¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	93	96
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	96	97½
Chase National (2.40)	34½	37
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	35	37
Commercial (8)	142	150
Continental Bk & Tr (.60)	9¾	11¾
Corn Exchange Bk&T (2.40)	34¾	36¾
Empire Trust (3)	1025	1055
First National (20)	2005	2115
Guaranty Trust (12)	249	256
Irving Trust (.80)	9¾	10¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	30¾	33¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (3)	81¾	85¾
National City (1)	11¾	12¾
New York Trust (3½)	61¾	64¾
Public (1½)	27¾	29¾
Title Guarantee&Trust	3¾	3¾

Boston Bank Stocks	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (10)	1300	--
First National (5)	33½	39½
Merchants National (12)	365	390
†New England Trust (30)	1400	--
National Rockland (2)	40	48
National Shawmut (1)	17½	19¼
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	194
Second National (4)	115	135
State Street Trust (8)	215	240
United States Trust (.50)	31¾	34¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	13	14
Webster & Atlas (2)	43	48

† Capital stock. Must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡ Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	27¾	30¾
Continental Illinois (4)	68	72
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	33¾	36

Insurance Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	117½	121½
Aetna Insurance (1.80a)	47¾	49¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35¾	38¾
American Equitable (1)	14¾	16¾
American Insur Newark (½a)	11¾	13¾
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	31¾	34¾
American Reserve	9¾	10¾
American Surety (2½)	48¾	50¾
Automobile (1a)	31¾	33¾
Baltimore American (.80a)	11¾	13¾
Boston (16a)	490	515
Camden Fire (1)	23¾	25¾
Carolina (1.20a)	24	26
City of New York (1.20)	14¾	16¾
Connecticut General Life (1)	24	26
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	30¾	33¾
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	117	122
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9¾	10¾
Franklin Fire (1a)	21¾	24¾
General Reinsurance (2)	23¾	26¾
Georgia Home (1a)	30¾	33¾
Glens Falls (2)	33¾	35¾
Globe & Republic (½)	3¾	4¾
Globe & Rutgers	3¾	4¾
Great Amer Insurance (1a)	23¾	25¾
Hanover (1.20)	21¾	23¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	61¾	64¾
Home Fire Sec	3¾	4¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	29¾	31¾
Homestead (1)	12¾	14¾
Knickerbocker (½)	3¾	4¾
Lincoln Fire	3¾	4¾
Maryland Casualty	3¾	4¾
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	53	56
National Fire (3)	81¾	83¾
National Liberty (.20a)	19¾

Eyewitness Depicts British Retreat in Egypt

Continued from Page 1

were giving away everything including large quantities of clothing.

Customers Help Themselves

Driving through an open gate in the high barbed-wire fence, we came to a dozen sheds filled with every conceivable article from socks and camp equipment to field radio sets, rifles, and Lewis guns. The sheds were filled with customers helping themselves to everything portable. Whatever was left, we were told, would be destroyed to prevent the Germans from getting it.

As we gazed on the depressing scene, it occurred to me that canned beer, which filled up precious space on American lend-lease ships that might have been used for antitank guns, even now was receiving priority.

As though answering my thought, at that moment a motor-car drove up. The doors were flung open and five red-hatted generals leaped out simultaneously. Walking over to the nearest one, I suddenly recognized General Auchinleck. After his friendly greeting, I could not help mentioning what a pity it was to see all those stores being wasted. He smiled and said: "In a war it is a small enough thing, young man. But I have made arrangements that they won't be lost."

As he spoke, a long line of empty vans started driving through the gate.

For several hours that afternoon we followed General Auchinleck around while with a calm and steady hand and smooth, unruffled voice he brought order out of chaos. He fitted together the broken pieces of the military organization, imparting his serene self-possession to others.

Working Tirelessly

For many days before his succession to Lieut. Gen. Neil Ritchie as Commander of the Eighth Army in the field was announced officially from London, General Auchinleck was out there in the desert working tirelessly day and night inspecting every defense position and offering personal encouragement to the men. He moved about so fast he seemed to be everywhere at once, planning, organizing, spreading his good spirits and sense of humor. After seeing him and talking to him, one's impressions of the road, with its endless lines of battered vehicles and of drawn faces of men, lost some of their poignancy. This man, one knew instinctively, would save the situation if it were humanly possible.

It will require a hard bitter struggle and it will have to happen soon. The enemy is nearer to the Nile Delta than he ever has been. Only two weeks ago one had to travel two full days by car or more than four hours by plane to reach the war zone from Cairo. Today the war zone seems to begin just beyond the shadow of the Gizeh Pyramids where the long river of retreat flows along the Alexandria road to be dispersed and absorbed in the cosmopolitan sea of Cairo.

Moving forward from the city is like swimming upstream against a powerful current and progress is slow. Near the city, the faces of the men—drivers and troops riding in back—are smiling. Battle-scarred, exhausted, and discouraged though they may be, they brighten up in anticipation of soon being in Cairo. One cannot blame them momentarily forgetting the war and the word and thinking only of their own enjoyment. Some of them, most of them probably, have been out in the desert continuously for months and months with nothing but sun, sand, bully beef, and the dull monotony of war with its few brief moments of excitement. Now within an hour they will be in Cairo with money in their pockets.

Men's Smiles Fade

As one travels farther and farther away from Cairo, smiles on men's faces fade. Memories of the front still are too close and anticipated pleasures still are too distant to counteract them.

Motor vehicles of every make and model are included in the endless procession. Streamlined staff cars and station wagons rub bumpers democratically with fuel tankers and supply vans. A five-ton Ford munitions truck, spattered with machine-gun bullet holes, tows a Chevrolet troop carrier with a smashed radiator. Other vehicles bear scars of shellfire. Some have their front end hoisted up on the backs of others.

Now and again, jammed in among these maimed monsters, a civilian passenger car with Cairo or Alexandria license plates struggles to get by. Through the windows one catches a glimpse of a white linen suit or woman's hat, incongruous reminders of another world that seemed far away and forgotten.

The highway forks where the road to the western desert turns off. Beyond, the scene is much the same except that as one nears the fighting, almost within picnic-party distance of Alexandria, traffic thins out a bit. You haven't far to travel to see war. You simply choose a spot by the roadside and watch it flow past you. Only don't linger too long and keep mobile.

Drastic Rationing of Gasoline Urged to Save Civil Transport

Continued from Page 1

and affecting intimately the activities of almost every citizen, can hope to succeed without the type of co-operation that comes from a general conviction that the hardship and inconvenience entailed are a necessary part of the war effort. Consequently, public officials must guard scrupulously against any suggestion of gross favoritism among groups or individuals in the formulation and administration of rationing policies.

5. Nation-wide gasoline rationing should be supplemented by legal action prohibiting the ownership of more than five tires at any given time by any one family or individual. Such action should result in the immobilization of approximately 2,000,000 passenger vehicles now owned by families or individuals who operate more than one car.

6. Even if these drastic controls are adopted immediately and administered effectively, it may well prove necessary to requisition several million vehicles during 1943 in order to maintain essential automobile transportation throughout the remainder of the war. The necessity of taking this undesired step will be determined primarily by developments in the synthetic rubber program. It can be averted only if, through some industrial miracle, the projected synthetic plant capacity can be made to produce far in excess of the combined rubber requirements of the Untied Nations for military purposes.

Regional Rationing Inadequate

"The situation affecting automobile transportation is so critical that a program of nation-wide gasoline rationing should be promulgated and carried into effect without any further delay," the survey concludes. "Regional treatment, focused on the problem of conserving gasoline, is clearly inadequate to deal with a fire and rubber shortage which is national in scope."

Supporting the Administration's frequent insistence that there is no prospect of new civilian tires in the next two or three years, the Brookings report states that the normal pattern of automobile use will have to be altered quickly and severely if the maintainance of the basic minimum pool of 20,000,000 cars is to depend on the visible supply of tires.

In order to indicate the possible magnitude of such adjustments, the survey estimates the number of cars that would remain in operation at the end of various periods under the following set of assumptions:

One Car a Family

1. "No family or individual permitted to operate more than one car. This would leave an average of 25,000,000 automobiles in use during most of 1942.

2. "Reduction in mileage of 5,000,000 cars to annual average of 2,000 miles; or 20,000,000 cars to annual average of 7,000 miles. This would result in the reduction of the national average per vehicle from 9,000 to 6,000 miles annually.

"Under these conditions approximately the following number of cars would be left with usable tires at the end of selected periods:

December 1942, 24,000,000.
June 1943, 22,000,000.
December 1943, 17,000,000.
June 1944, 12,000,000.

"As in the illustration above, the actual decline in usable cars would undoubtedly be more precipitous if full pooling of tires did not occur. In any event, the pool of cars in operating condition would fall below our estimated minimum level of safety—20,000,000—before the end of 1943.

"If these estimates are accepted as within the range of probability, it appears obvious that in order to maintain adequate automobile transportation, even for three years, one of two lines of action, or some combination of both, must be adopted without delay. Either we must find some means of augmenting the supply of rubber available for the maintenance of civilian automobiles, or we must take some drastic type of action to conserve the tires on the 27,000,000 cars in the hands of owners."

Gasoline the Key

The report lays foremost emphasis upon the view that rationing of gasoline must achieve a radical conservation of tires and that unless it does do that it cannot be successful.

"Nation-wide rationing of gasoline in accordance with the character of individual vehicle use offers the most positive method of conserving rubber," it says. "Such a program should not be confused with regional allocations designed to cope with shortages of petroleum transportation facilities. The latter factor will of course determine the total amount of gasoline that can be delivered to various regions. But the allocation to automobile users should be governed exclusively by one objective—the rationing of mileage in order to conserve rubber.

"For rationing purposes, the vehicles that will remain in the hands of users after the immobilization of multiple-car ownership should be divided into two broad classes:

"1. Approximately 20,000,000 vehicles owned by the rural population, the residents of urban areas not served by transit facilities, and the portion of those living in urban areas served by transit facilities who cannot be accommodated by mass transportation.

"2. The remaining 5,000,000 vehicles operated by individuals who could dispense with the major portion of their use without complete disruption of working and living habits."

14 Classes for 'C' Cards

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Gasoline ration books of the "C" variety entitling their holders to more than 470 miles of driving a month, will be issued for only 14 "preferred" occupational uses, the Office of Price Administration announced last night.

The announcement accompanied release of the official application form for supplemental gasoline rations. The form contains three pages of questions to be answered and blanks to be filled in.

The forms will be available at school houses where the minimum "A" cards will be issued during the July 9-11 registration period, but motorists must submit the filled-out forms to local ration boards later in order to receive supplemental B and C books.

"B" books containing 16 coupons good for four gallons each, will permit up to 320 miles of occupational driving a month, in addition to the occupational mileage provided by the "A" book. Driving is figured on the basis of 15 miles to the gallon.

The "C" book will be issued only to applicants who can show a need for more than 470 miles a month, which is the maximum provided by "A" and "B" books, and who belong to one of the 14 classes of users considered most essential to the war effort.

The 14 classes are:

1. Official Government business.
2. Transportation of United States mail.
3. Public school officials traveling from school to school.
4. Wholesale newspaper or magazine delivery.
5. Carrying news camera or photographic equipment for dissemination of public information. The applicant must show that his equipment is of the non-portable type.
6. Physicians, surgeons, nurses, veterinarians.
7. Ministers, priests, or rabbis.
8. Transportation of farm products and supplies.
9. Transportation of farm, marine and transportation workers, or commercial fishermen to or between jobs; recruiting or training of such workers.
10. Transportation of members of the armed forces to or between posts of duty.
11. Transportation of essential war workers to or between jobs.
12. Construction, repair, or maintenance services; transportation of equipment or materials; specialized services to agricultural, extractive, or industrial establishments.
13. Salesman of farm or industrial machinery, medical supplies and foods essential to the war effort.
14. Motorcycles used for delivery or messenger service.

Sharecropper Executed

RICHMOND, Va., July 2 (AP)—Odell Waller, Negro sharecropper, was electrocuted at the Virginia State Penitentiary today for the murder of Oscar Davis, his white employer, on July 15, 1940.

Noted Canadian Cattle Brings $130,950 for Herd

HUDSON HEIGHTS, Quebec, July 2 (AP)—The Mont Victoria Farm's world-famous herd of Holstein Friesian cattle whose breeding was directed by the late T. B. Macaulay was sold here for a total of $130,950, an average of $1,927 for the 68 listed animals and two baby calves.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion. 30c a line for three insertions within seven days. 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required. Are you a householder who advertises under most of these headings? Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 600 West 113th St.—Spacious room, kitchen, bath; strictly fireproof; exceptional neighborhood; reduced to $40.00

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—3½ rms. in first class modern bldg.; conv. suburban locality; large airy 3 exposure; $80 per mo. 1 So. Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SOMERVILLE, MASS., near Tufts College—Lower 5-room apt., steam heat, combination gas and oil range; adults only. Som. 2726.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

NEW YORK CITY—Airy, cool cultured atmosphere. Month or two; 4 rooms, 2 baths, 2 beds. Apt. 7E, 601 W. 110th.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

ADIRONDACKS—Furnished modern cottages on lake; reached by rail or auto; send for folder. O. A. Terry, Cranberry Lake, N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—9-room house, 2 porches, all improvements; business zone; suitable for tearoom; ½ acre of land, garden, fruit; reasonable; no agents. Write for particulars. R. C. GEDNEY, 811 N. Barry Avenue.

SCITUATE, MASS.—Cape Cod cottage, residential section; nr. station, stores, beach; 7 rooms, bath, completely furn., oil burner, screened-in porch; 2-car garage. Scituate 606-W.

SUMMER HOMES

FOR RENT in Duxbury, Mass., charming old Cape Cod cottage; 3 bedrooms, sleeping porch, guest suite downstairs, 3 baths, comfortable living room, rest house; completely furnished; easily accessible to Boston by bus and by train; will rent by month or season. Phone Mowry, Duxbury 179 after 12:00 P. M.

FOR RENT for season of 1942, house of 10 rooms, 2 baths with showers, also lavatory; ideal location in center of town; spacious grounds with shade trees and garden. For full particulars address

R. B. FORBES
14 Pair St. Nantucket Island, Mass.

SUMMER RENTALS

AT NORTH SCITUATE, MASS., Corner Gannett and Surfside Roads—Beautifully furnished 10-room cottage, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, maid's quarters; 2 electric refrigerators, hot-air furnace; 2-car garage. Person on premises. Call Col 1412.

COTTAGE at South Dennis, Mass., Cape Cod, for rent; 4 bedrooms and bath, $300 for the summer. Apply DeWitt Hubbell, 202 Park Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

SUMMER ON A 30-ACRE ISLAND! 10 minutes to bus, New Rochelle Station; cottages, 2 to 6 rooms, $300-$500 season. Oakwood Isles, New Rochelle 2-5420.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
405 W. 166th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

ROOMS TO LET

AUBURNDALE, MASS.—Pleasant room, kitchen privileges if desired; convenient location; owner only other occupant; lovely surroundings. LAS 2460.

BOSTON—Permanent or visiting guests; near The Christian Science Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St. Circle 7702.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 33-26 76th St.—3 rooms, summer months, private home; Christian Scientist preferred. NE. 9-6966.

N. Y. C., 302 Riverside Dr.—Bus. person; homelike, convenient, adj. bath; large closet; $6; breakfast optional; references. RI. 9-5129.

N. Y. C., 215 West 99th St. (12A)—Large, single, light, airy, pleasant. Homey surroundings, semi-private bath, business woman.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—SINGLE and DOUBLE ROOMS in private home; gentlemen preferred; ½ block Conn. Ave. Call WO 1776 after 1 p. m.

Local Classified

(Continued)

CARE FOR CHILDREN

BALD HILL FARM, Conway, N. H.—Boys and girls 4-12; swimming, supervised activities; season $150; limited enrollment. Box P-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES TO SHARE

CEDAR-CREST, Marstons Mills, Mass.—Share home with guests; breakfast, luncheon served. Miss A. P. Webster, Tel. 807 Osterville.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded home for those needing rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, 66, Grand Ave. and Jefferson Pl., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Baldwin 2703.

PAYING GUESTS

BLAIR LODGE, WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y.—OPEN all year; resident, overnight, and week-end guests; ideal for rest and study; modern, oil heat; commuting on South Shore, 27 miles from New York. Management MRS. JANET CUBY, Wantagh 1310.

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England homestead, all modern impts.; ideal vacation spot; $15 and $18 weekly.

JEFFERSONVILLE, N. Y.—For rest and study, Christian Scientists preferred. Address Barry-Watson. Tel. NT 4-0158, L. I. City, 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Delightful rooms, with meals; home atmosphere, good cooking; near station; porch available; references required. 290 Prospect Avenue. Mo. 8-3380.

COUNTRY BOARD

COUNTRY home, unsurpassed mountain view, near Lake Champlain; transportation; good beds. Mary Burpee, Vergennes, Vt. Tel. Addison 338.

THE GATEWAY HOTEL and COUNTRY CLUB, for study or recreation, BELLPORT, L. I. For the whole family. Formal gardens, swimming pool, sport activities; golf course near by; 30-acre farm; home cooking; reasonable rates; 54 miles from New York via Long Island Railroad; Christian Scientists preferred. Write for details.

SUMMER BOARD

BAY HOUSE AND COTTAGES
Orient, Long Island—Informal family hotel on Peconic Bay; 35 corner rooms; cross ventilation; always cool; rest, recreation; safe beach for children; excellent food, fresh vegetables; no bar; booklet; $24.50 and up weekly; accommodate 100; restricted. M. KING.

VANITY FAIR, BURRY, MAINE
Rural setting on salt water where one can spend a restful vacation; refined clientele. Recommended by Duncan Hines.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (Agency), N. Y. C.
Supplies you with reliable experienced nurses. WN. 4-3910

HELP WANTED

PHOTOGRAPHER, expert retoucher, male or female, good on small heads; steady position. Materne Studio, 140 48th St., Union City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WAITRESSES over 21 yrs. of age; good hours, excellent working conditions. Apply Childs, 250 Huntington Ave., between 10-11 a. m. and 3-5 p. m.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

STRONG, husky boy, 14 years old, wishes work on farm for summer. Call Lynn 3-8731 or write R. F. J., 1097 Humphrey Street, Swampscott, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, experienced commercial and trust accounts, income taxes, etc., offers faithful services; some stenography. Box B-67, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY, 8 years' experience, shorthand, typing, bookkeeping, Spanish, French; traveled extensively; feels she could be of assistance to executive in international business or public position; highest refs. Write Box B-13, Suite 1530, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER
OPPORTUNITY SHOP
119 Boston Post Road, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

AUCTIONEERS

MOTOR-DRIVEN iron horse for exercising, like new. COME RIDE IT. Cost $500; liquidation price $100. TRO. 7630. F. B. Hubley & Co., 500 Broadway, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

PONTIAC 8 (1938) 5-door sedan de luxe; excellent condition, low mileage, new tires; $400 cash. priv. A. Chouest, 66 E. 56th St., N. Y. C.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 30 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0680

BOATS FOR SALE

ALMOST new Southport one-design knockabout, 14 ft. x 5 ft., mahogany centerboard box and trim, varnished mast and boom with bronze irons; quality sail parlart; complete with anchor mushroom mooring, sell reasonable. Phone Lasell 1748. Seen by appointment at 55 Colbert Road, West Newton, Mass.

CLEANING AND DYEING

SUMMER STORAGE
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Blankets, Curtains Cleaned
YVETTE BLEECKER
30 E. 10th St., N. Y. C. St. 9-3060

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid; apartments, furniture pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN & 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973

FURRIERS

BIERMAN FURS
FURS MADE TO ORDER, REPAIRED REMODELED, BLENDING.
FUR STORAGE
2221 BDWY., Cor. 80th Street, N. Y. C.
Riverside 9-1000

HAIRDRESSING

AL. YOUR HAIRDRESSER
180 Fulton Ave. (nr. F. O.), Hempstead, N. Y.
Hemp. 1433 Free Parking in Rear

JEWELERS

WE PAY Highest Prices for Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry
WE DO ALL TYPES OF REPAIRS
HEIGHTS JEWELERS
240 W. 181st Street, West of Broadway, N. Y. C.
Wads. 7-9280

LINENS

HANAN'S
Linens, Yarns—Infantwear
51 Main Street, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

MILLINERY

"MODETTE" FAMOUS SAMPLE HATS. Values $7.50-$17.50. Priced at $2.95-$3.95-$4.95-$5.95. Come in, browse around. No obligation to buy. "Modette," 35 West 42nd Street, New York. Bryte 1042.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop.
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair, and exchange. EMPIRE 1352 6th Avenue (55th). New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired, Fully Insured
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C.
Trafalgar 7-6000

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

BEACON RUG CLEANING CO.
Insured Rug Cleaning, Repairing and Storing
31st St. at Blvd. East, Guttenberg, N. J.
Union 3-3366
We sell domestic rugs and carpets.
"A Complete Rug Service"

ORIENTALS Hand washing, repairing, permanent mothproofing
Cons. 1886
Warren S. Besbergen, 212-34th, Newbury St., Boston

SHOES

CROSSETT SHOE STORE
Little Building Arcade, Boston
CORRECT FITTING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood, Remington, Royal, Corona, Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
9 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col 5-4550

WATCH REPAIRING

A WATCH is as good as the time it keeps. Have TIME HOSPITAL keep it in good condition. 304 E. Seneca St., Ithaca, N. Y. Dial 3-2181.

Local Classified

(Continued)

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 31 University Place, GRamercy 5-1414, N. Y. C.

CASH FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, Br. 815, N. Y., WI. 7-2969

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 641 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1791

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 4-8113.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THOMPSON'S
Make Your Fur Purchases During the Summer Months
985 MAIN

WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialists in Air-Conditioning
Quiet May Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Established in 1918

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

COMING THURSDAY, JULY 9
HOWLAND'S 89th MILL-END SALE
No other equals it in savings.
HOWLAND'S

Get Your Sun-N-
FUN FASHIONS
for the "Fourth" Week-end
at READ'S

EASE YOUR DAY
THE LAUNDRY WAY
MODEL LAUNDRY
LIFFLD BROS.
864 Broad Street Dial 5-5178

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday, Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beauty Underfoot . . .
When Rugs and Carpets are cleaned and conditioned by
V. H. KOROGLIAN & CO.
COMPLETE RUG SERVICE
VISIT OUR NEW ENLARGED SHOWROOMS — (Est. 1930)
Call Larchmont 2-0439
136 Boston Post Rd., Larchmont, N. Y.

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800-1801

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Electrical Contracting and Repairing
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

Outdoor Fireplace Grills
Charcoal Briquets
5, 10, 20 and 40 lb. bags
Hot dog broilers and forks.
Greenwich Hardware Co.
32 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Greenwich, Conn.
Member of Federal Reserve System

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 3-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

Expert Rug Cleaning
Retailers in Broadloom Rugs and Carpets
HAAS RUG CO.
2404 Main Street 2-0202

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

HARTFORD
West Hartford
FOR A COMPLETE LINE OF
BIRDS EYE
Buy at
Central Delicatessen
981 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford
Everything being sold at drastic reductions at our
REMOVAL SALE
chez hélène
985 farmington ave.

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN

PELTON'S
Luncheon Bar and Booths
Delicious Candies, Salted Nuts
Toiletries for Men and Women
TWO STORES
103 Main Street 186 East Main Street

For all lines of
INSURANCE
See
BUTLER'S
243 Main Street (Blau Building)
Telephone 244 or 245

Our July White Sale
is now in progress.
Wonderful savings are offered.
CAULKINS and POST, Inc.

The Forest City Laundry

has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you too?
John H. Ehlers, Prop.
248-256 William St.
Phone 456

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
105 Main Street New Britain

LeWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2793

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices: 96 W. Main St., 398 Main St., 1060 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant: 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2115 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

ANDRE'S BEAUTY SALON

Exclusive and Original Hair Designing
Phone 7-0447
187 CHURCH STREET
Opp. the Green

MRS. EMLEY'S FOOD SHOP
"The Bakery With a Home Touch"
1361½ Chapel Street
59 Howe Street

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

STORY'S DAIRY INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1903
102 BAILEY ST. 5-4824

BOOKS
of all publishers for sale. Carefully selected stock. Good lending library of fiction and non-fiction.
THE CHANNEL BOOKSHOP
97 Whitney Avenue Tel. 5-0887

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 6-1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St
So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St

FRANKEL'S
for Juniors—Misses—Women
Smart Spring Styles
Charge Account Service
115 Washington Street So. Norwalk

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK

(Continued)

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
106 WALL STREET NORWALK

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. 80 NORWALK

Two-piece Slack Suits in blue, tan and green $3.95
Separate Slacks in blue or rust ... $2.95
White Pastel Blouse—Ideal under slacks and culottes $1.95
J. I. MALLETTE
88 WASHINGTON STREET

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1853
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER Managing Director

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7515 | to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
ATLANTIC AND BELL STREETS
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices
Tel. 3-6846

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
885 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2389

Brown Brothers Ideal
"ONE PARK ROW" Market
PHONE 4-1193

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
30 Atlantic St., Next Door to Palace Theatre

The KINGSBURY Shop
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
Post Rd., Noroton, Conn. Darien 8-2110
49 River St., Stamford, Conn. Phone 4-1552

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

Buettner's
PARK PLACE AT SUMMER STREET
for Gifts that give the whole year through

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-1408. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEARS OPENS 2 NEW DEPARTMENTS
That still further extend Sears Savings to you on sheets, pillow cases, beddings, bedspreads, towels, curtains, drapery materials, window shades, cretonnes, slip covers, Venetian blinds, and curtain yard goods.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
July
CLEARANCE SALE
Starting Wednesday, July 8th, continuing until Saturday, July 18th, we offer only the BEST at the LOWEST possible prices. IT WILL PAY YOU TO ATTEND THIS SALE.
A bright new outlook on summer with these novelty Mesh Curtains in gay, colorful stripes and plaids. All full width and length.
98c pair
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERTOWN, WATERBURY, CHESHIRE
Be cool . . . be comfortable . . . shop here in air-conditioned comfort
Lockwood
33-53 EAST MAIN STREET
See the New
Waterman Commando Fountain Pens, $5 each
W. E. PIERPONT
Jeweler 159 Bank Street

MARYLAND

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2683

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Offices: Woolworth Bldg.

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8734 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mail or telephone for any merchandise we sell . . .
Address: ANNE STERLING
OUR PERSONAL SHOPPER
telephone 4-1231
WHITNEY'S

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State Street Dial 5-5518

PEWTER PITCHER COFFEE SHOP
CLOSED SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS
JULY 4th thru LABOR DAY
215 Lark Street Phone 5-9510

Hoag & Taylor
Maiden Lane and James Street
Still a good selection of SPORT SHIRTS on hand. Both long and short sleeves.

WILKE'S
Fine Odorless Garment Cleaning
for "Colors That Sing"
DIAL 4-1251

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
234 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST. ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Avenue

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Auburn 3648-R. Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

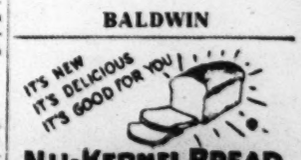
CHATFIELD'S
Cleaners—Dyers
Phone 1797
1 Mary Street, Auburn, N. Y.

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Garden Street Phone 190
TIRE REPAIRING VULCANIZING RETREADING
Complete Car Service—Modern Equipment

Phone 21 Smith & Pearson, Inc. Auburn
Elec. Fans, Broilers, Roasters
Charcoal Grills, Radios
Gifts, Housewares
Phone 21 Smith & Pearson, Inc. Auburn

REEDS READY TO WEAR
107 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.
JULY CLEARANCE
of Coats and Suits
Children's, Junior Misses'
Real Savings Quality Coats

BALDWIN



NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

BAY SHORE

FREEDMAN'S HARDWARE
7-9-11 W. Main Street
PHONE BAY SHORE 20
BEACH CHAIRS and BEACH UMBRELLAS

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BAY SHORE—Babylon

FERRARO'S FOOD MARKET
Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Ship Chandlers
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phones Babylon 28-29
6-10 East Main Street

BAY SHORE—Islip

ISLIP COAL & FEED COMPANY
"You'll Like Our Weigh"
PHONES BAY SHORE 1139
ISLIP 1122

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 3-7064 8 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RIGHT NOW
is the time to buy your coal. Coal is cheaper now than in the Fall. 5 months to pay on the budget plan.

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

MAIN ENTRANCE TO SUMMER
is at our front door
Almost anything you can desire to make your summer comfortable and pleasurable is in this store. Play outfits, porch and lawn furniture, picnic sets and sports clothing
at McLEAN'S
Outdoor Furniture
Complete assortment of Gliders, Steel, Wood, Rattan Chairs, Colorful Tables, Umbrellas, Lawn Swings and Porch Rugs
THE FAIR STORE

Buy Defense Bonds and Stamps During the Month of July
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
Paints any surface. Washable, quick-drying.
The Lawrence Paint Co.
Binghamton Johnson City Endicott

V..._ SPA
52 Main Street
Fine Restaurant
Home of *Liberty Ice Cream*
Binghamton's Finest
Dial 2-9458 for Special Orders
Open Sundays

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily Telephone: Bronxville 2-3631.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
24 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 2-0300—2-3023

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY IT'S FLOWERS BY
THE NOSEGAY
65 Pondfield Road
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251

hilda mansfield's
Owner and Manager
★ Tea Room — Restaurant ★
Cool and Comfortable to Enjoy an Excellent Home Cooked Meal
Dinners 75c & 90c, Sundays 1.00 Luncheons 40c & 60c
20 Studio Arcade Bronxville 2-4288
WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE

WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELS. TUCKAHOE 3-1472—1473

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone .LI 4850. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

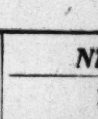
GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

Hens & Kelly, Inc.
give and redeem
"S&H" GREEN STAMPS
A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!
Shop at Hens & Kelly's
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main St. Un. 6600


The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Moved to more attractive quarters where we can serve you better. Now at
Gates Circle Apts.
Tel. Un. 5410 1306 Delaware Avenue

Andrew Berner Elmer A. Berner
ANDREW BERNER & SON
Successor to E. A. Muchow, Florist
FLOWERS BY WIRE
87 Allen Street
Phones: GA. 3994-3995 Residence: HU. 6186

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Longley
The Finest in FLOWERS at All Times
Telephones WA 3345 WA 4800

CORTLAND

G. H. WILTSIE
Department Store
Dependable Merchandise for Over 40 Years
Guaranteed Typewriter and Adding Machine Service on all makes of machines. Large selection of late model rental machines.
PAYNE BROS.

DOUGLASTON

P. N. BRUNING
S. S. Pierce Co.
The Quality Grocer
Fruits and Vegetables
224-04 Northern Blvd. Bayside 9-1371

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

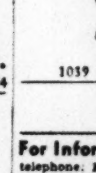
FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8866. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN HEALTH SPOT ETONIC
WOMEN ENNA JETTICK HEALTH SPOT TREADEASY
CHILDREN KALI-STEN-IKS BOY SCOUTS SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street Fl. 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes


Whitman's Auction Rooms
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

ALEXANDER'S
Distributors Sherwin-Williams Paints
157-02 NORTHERN BLVD., FLUSHING, L. I.
WALL PAPERS OF DISTINCTION
Newest Trend in Color and Design
Results are certain when you consult our Interior Decorator
All Prices
CONSULTATION IS FREE——AT YOUR HOME OR AT OUR SHOWROOM
Just phone for appointment—FLu 9-8722

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F.T.D. Flowers by Wire
Baier Lustgarten Florist, Inc.
150-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Thea. Ind. 3-4444 and 4445

FOREST HILLS

Have You Problem Hair?

See ANTHONY and JEAN
Hairdressers
Established Since 1934
72-44 Austin St. BO. 8-1221

NEW YORK

FOREST HILLS (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 6-1963. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS - JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
M. I. ROBINS
Really Remarkable Sodas
Lunch—Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

Martha Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-30 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-3000

FREEPORT

VIEBROCK'S
40 So. Main Street Freeport, L. I.
Specializing in Ice Cream Scoops for Parties and Outings
Luncheon and Soda Fountain Service

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

THE NEW FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK
All White and Brown and White are here
CHARLES W. BROOKINS
60 N. MAIN STREET

GREAT NECK

Millincourt Creamery
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
Old Fashioned Candy attractively boxed
55 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429
Tel. Great Neck 174 Free Parking

NEMETH'S
Quality Meats
Orders Promptly Delivered
120 Middle Neck Road

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1200-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANKLIN SHOPS INC.
Greater Long Island's Department Store
HEMPSTEAD NEW YORK
Tel. Hempstead 4900 Jamaica 6-0706
Floral Park 610 Lynbrook 516
Freeport 516 Manhasset 206
Fieldstone 3-0611

CAROL GREEN'S
For Beach or Backyard on 4th of July
SMART SPORTSWEAR and BATHING APPAREL
Playsuits • Bathing Suits • Slacks
Play Shoes • Lingerie • Bags
Gloves • Hosiery
Hempstead 253 Fulton Freeport 80 South Main

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp. Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 60c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1091

CAMP OUTFITS
SCHEFF'S SPORT STORE
Main Street (next State Theatre)

HEMPSTEAD Franklin Square

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Delivery Free
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
204 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 770

NEW YORK

HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

ITHACA

Buy Borden's **HEMO** at **ATWATER'S**
Grocers
111 E. State St. Phone 2761

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: HA. 4-3000. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV 9-5000

Shelley's
ARROW FOR MEN
We're an exclusive ARROW AGENCY with the most complete line of ARROW Shirts on Long Island.
37-16 82ND STREET HA. 9-2917

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
CAMEO SHOPS
40-34 82nd Street
Opposite Jackson Theatre
HA. 4-8310

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav 9-2652

Thonebe's Restaurant
"THE FRIENDLY PLACE"
for LUNCHEON and DINNER
We sell our own delicious ice cream
AIR CONDITIONED
HA 9-9414 3786 82nd St.

JAMAICA

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
93-02 183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
NOW is the time to put your FURS in COLD STORAGE
John Meyer
CREATIVE FURRIERS
Republic 9-0600 89-07 168th St., Jamaica

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

LARCHMONT

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton - Longines - Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
Paints any surface. Washable, quick-drying.
G. W. MERRELL
1921 Palmer Ave.

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
157 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

NEW YORK

MAMARONECK (Continued)

Walter M. Baxter Co., Inc.
HARDWARE and HOUSEWARES
83 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Phones Mamaroneck 12 and Park 4040

MANHASSET

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-5719 9-1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-7318, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kathryn Hayes
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7000
30 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

SOCONY SERVICE STATION
U. S. TIRES, Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, Jr.
NEw Rochelle 2-5456 657 North Ave.

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
(Oldest Banking Institution in the City)

Marie Stone
A GOWN SHOP OF DISTINCTION
Sportswear
Daytime and Evening Gowns
NEw Rochelle 2-6017
911 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

We Telegraph Flowers
Westchester Florists
525 Main Street
NEw Rochelle 3-2010—3-2020

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys
Stein Block Clothes
Arrow Shirts Dobbs Hats
Nunn-Bush Shoes Interwoven Sox
23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle
(Free parking opp.)

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

MARTIN SHOP
Upholstery Curtains, Draperies Slip Covers Venetian Blinds
Estimates Cheerfully Given
NEw Rochelle 2-2197
333 North Avenue

For Smart Corsetry
LA ROSE SHOPPE
All well-known brands. All corsets fitted. No charge for alterations.
525 MAIN ST. Tel. N. R. 2-5838

ARTHUR F. OLSEN, PIANOS, Inc.
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.

"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
499 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3027 8:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-9073
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
JUELL M. **BIE**
Certified Gemologist

SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELERS AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

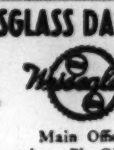
Borough of Manhattan
RE 2-2400 Estab. 1897
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Reduce Your Floor Waxing Bill—
Use Self Polishing Non-Skid Liquid Wax at $1.75 a gallon—or Permanent Gloss Wax Waterproof at $2.50 a gallon.
Used by many New York Churches
S. LOEB 1966 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream

Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Ave., Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branch
236 Butler St., Brooklyn Main 4-1965

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 500 Ronkonkoma 340
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

TEL. PELHAM 8-2030 HERMAN GLASSER
PELHAM PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
PAINTS • HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
321 FIFTH AVENUE

Burgh & McHugh
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

POUGHKEEPSIE

It's going to be a STAY-AT-HOME SUMMER and WALLACE'S is prepared to make it a pleasant summer for you.
WALLACE CO.
—AT— POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
HOWARD JOHNSON'S
June. Routes 44 and 55
If It's Made of Rubber, We "Haul" It!
Fishing Tackle, Tennis, Golf, Camp Supplies, Croquet, Archery Sets, Hammocks, Picnic Jugs, Baskets.
SIRING BROTHERS
277 Main St. Since 1920 Phone 1066

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

*Attend
LUCKEY'S
Mid-Summer Clearance
JULY 6th thru 11th
Hundreds of Specials in Every Department
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

MEN'S SUMMER SUITS
Palm Beach 19.50
Tropicals 21.50 to 50.00
Gabardines 29.50 to 42.50
M. SHWARTZ & CO.
The Home of Good Clothes

Phone Poughkeepsie 3313
Marinos
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING and Complete Beauty Service
20 Academy Street

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
"Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere"

Maisonette CLEANERS and DYERS
For Better Cleaning
52 Raymond Avenue Phone 1372
59 Cannon Street Phone 3387

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6180
Groceries, Meats, Fruits. Delicatessen
Distributor of Self Service
S&W FINE FOODS
Free Delivery

Painting Paperhanging
Contractor
JOHN E. PHILLIPS
173 THOMPSON STREET
Phone 2635-M
Estimates Cheerfully Given

BRENNER'S MILK
Superior Quality
Grade A
Phone 1362 Poughkeepsie

AVON Cosmetics
BESSIE THOMAS
Representative
9 Underhill Avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
PHONE 902-R

QUEENS VILLAGE Bellaire

Bellerose Florist
Fieldstone 3-3054
A. F. BUNCE
Flowers for All Occasions
248-48 Jamaica Avenue
BELLEROSE, L. I.

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Viz. 9-0183, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave. near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330 4331 and 4332

Red Diamond Coal Co., Inc.
Coal - Koppers Coke - Fuel Oil
Our Telephone Never Sleeps
Cleve. 3-2300 119-15 Jamaica Ave.

JAHN'S
SODA LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Virginia 9-9392 Next to RKO

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 9-0020

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture Reupholstering—Draperies Slip Covers
8715 115 Street VI. 7-7230
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

½ *Yearly Sale*
Substantial Savings
Paramount Shoe Shop
111-21 Jamaica Avenue VI. 7-2004

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

Plesser & Sons
Haberdashers — Hatters to Well Dressed Men
Jarman Shoes Sportswear
91-05 Jamaica Ave. at 91st St.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Glenwood 7600. Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
648 Pamelia Avenue
We Deliver Culver 425-429

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
866 Monroe Ave. Monroe 2080

Put your best food forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 89c
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

20 years of fair dealing
EAST SIDE AUTO PARTS
New and used replacement PARTS
Cars bought for dismantling
545 Broadway Monroe 6930

SPRING HOUSE
2001 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 5
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S at Court
Call or Write

Wellington Potter
INSURES ANYTHING INSURABLE
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
Rochester New York
STONE 7334

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
73 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2762 8 a. m. to 1 P. M., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS and Sportswear
9 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. R. V. C. 2040

We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-4362
33 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Refined Homelike Atmosphere
Torii Tea Room
30 N. PARK AVENUE
R. V. C. 1347

RYE

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones
Rye 1233—Scarsdale 2720—Mamaroneck 2900
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name.

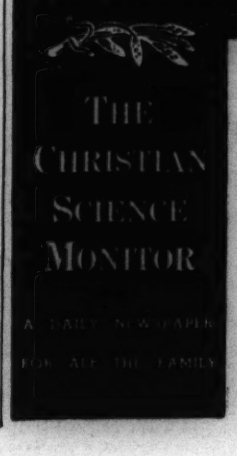
SCARSDALE

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2300 NITE CALL 2024

Week Day Dinner 6:00-7:30, $1.25
Sunday Dinner, 1:00-2:30, $1.50
Heathcote Inn
A block from the station
Telephone Scarsdale 600-601
MRS. M. C. MacKENZIE, Manager

SEE NEXT PAGE

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON



The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $.....for.....year of.....months, beginning with the current issue.

RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

NAME.....

STREET and NUMBER.....

CITY and STATE.....

282-0

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE
(Continued)

FRANK H. ASSENBECK
GROCER
Hartsdale, New York
Manhattan Quality Grocer
Phone Scarsdale 2771—2772

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

Hartsdale Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Coal, Oil, Wood, Coke
Hartsdale Phone Scars. 329

SCHENECTADY

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Walk-Over Shoes
For Women.... $6.95 and up
For Men .....$7.50 and up
420 STATE STREET

Our Summer collection of suits, coats, dresses, millinery, sportswear is complete.
THE IMPERIAL
338 STATE STREET

Barneys
for
FASHIONS

Chas. Holtzmann & Son, Inc.
Clothiers and Furnishers
280 STATE STREET
Society Brand Clothes and Dobbs Hats

Sherwin-Williams
Paints, Varnishes and Wallpaper
128 JAY STREET

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-2841
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4841 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So Warren opp Onondaga Hotel

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

THE SYRACUSE TRUST COMPANY
344 S. Warren St.-300 W. Salina St.
338 S. Salina St.-Syracuse, N.Y.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

G. R. CROCKER & CO.
443 South Warren Street
CHINA GLASS
SILVER POTTERY

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 49 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts Leather Goods
Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST.

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
At a Saving with
DEPENDABLE COMPANIES
GUY BASILE
Tel. 2-6569 New Hartford

WATERTOWN

America's Swim Suit
JANTZEN
Swim to keep in fighting trim . . . in an All-American Jantzen!
WOMEN'S, 3.95 to 6.98
MEN'S, 2.95 to 5.00
Empsall's

Why Waste Gasoline?
Let us check your motor
Pennzoil—Nu-Blue Sunoco
Goodrich Motors, Inc.
302 N. Massey St. Phone 877

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY
in every price range
Engagement rings around $100 are featured at Bramley's as well as diamond rings priced in the thousands. At either price you are assured sound value in quality and fine design.
Bramley & Co.
Incorporated
Westchester's House of Diamonds
199 Main Street, White Plains

Hardware
Paints and Varnishes
Housewares
Lighting Fixtures
Linoleums
Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

Emmadine Farms
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 8810

LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
50 Bank St. Tel. W. P. 3308

A complete selection of
Famous Gantner Swim Trunks
for men and boys—$1.95 to $5
Stone's
"Authorized Agency for Camp Stone"
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1879

BLACK, STARR & GORHAM
WATCHES
222 E. Post Rd. • White Plains 5800

"QUALITY - DEPENDABILITY"
DEESON
— INCORPORATED —
Hardware—Housewares—Paints
Telephone White Plains 2214
259 Mamaroneck Avenue
Opposite Y. M. C. A.

General Insurance
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 Court Street Tel. W. P. 3500

July Clearance Sale!
Dresses : Coats : Suits : Ensembles
Sportswear : Millinery : Evening Dresses
all included
ORAM-KIRCHE
Stylists

MURRAY'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Tailors
INDIVIDUAL SERVICE
363 Mamaroneck Ave. near "Pix"
W. P. 2066

YONKERS

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS 5-2574
Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays

Coal, Fuel Oil
HUDSON FUEL CO.
49 MAIN STREET
TEL. YONKERS 5-4900

Conserve on Sugar and Gas
Enjoy Your Holiday at Home
With Some of
SICKLEY'S
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

Wide World Features

"Air Stamp Records, 1942," is a new book to appear soon. James C. Heartwell is editor of this volume, which contains listing of 150 Zeppelin stamps, the balloon and stratosphere, autogiro, glider, Dornier Do-X, special clipper flights, polar records, world's fair and World War II. Information is varied.

* * *

First-day cancellations (July 7) of the new Chinese commemorative can be obtained by sending addressed envelopes with cash or money order to the Denver, Colo., postmaster. Number of stamps to be affixed should be indicated on upper right-hand corner of cover.

* * *

The Society of Philatelic Americana will hold its 48th annual convention at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 19 to 23. Collectors can secure the five poster stamps issued in cream, canary, orange, bright green and rose pink by sending requests to Stephen G. Rich, Verona, N. J. There is no charge.

* * *

The 57th annual convention of the American Philatelic Society will be held in Cleveland, Ohio., Aug. 12-16. Exhibition will be limited to 250 frames.

* * *

The British Solomon Islands have issued a 10-shilling which includes a crown over the script C.A. in the design. Color is magenta and sage green.

* * *

Reports have been received of a new patriotic war issue in Russia, but stamps have not arrived in this country.

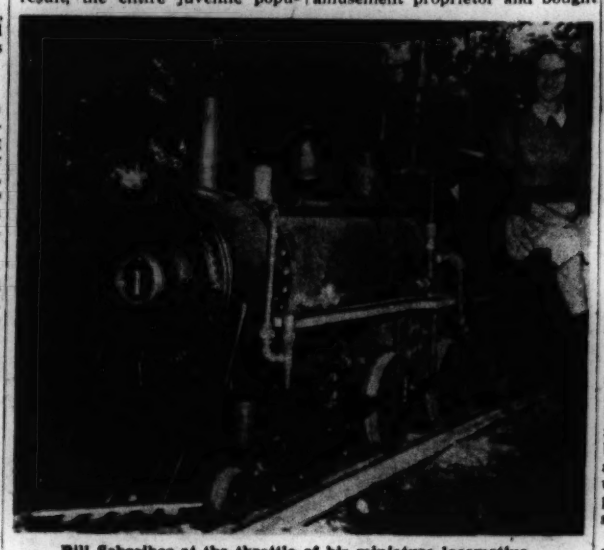
Russia also has a set of stamps with overprint Latvija, July 1, 1941, another set with overprint, July 8, 1941, and a third set with overprint in two lines, "Eesti-Post." The last se. includes a 15-plus-15-kop., dark blue showing the picture Reval, a 20-plus-20-k purple with picture Porpat, a 30-plus-30-k violet showing the picture Narva, a 50-plus-50-k bluish green with the picture Reval, a 60-plus-60-k purple showing the picture Dorpat and a 100-plus-100-k showing the picture Narva. There is a Russian set with overprint Klansomat Lietuva, June 23, 1941. There are the following values in a set with the overprint, Vilnis; 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, 60, 80-k and 1-rubel.

STAMPS
101 ALL DIFFERENT AUSTRIA STAMPS
only 10c to approval applicants. Cheltenham Stamp Co., Cheltenham, Pa.

B. and F. Y. Railroad Is Small But—Popular With Small Fry

The boys and girls of Massillon, Ohio, can't understand why Uncle Sam is taking Mr. William Schreiber into the Army. They'd like to do something about it because they don't want to lose Bill.

Bill is a 26-year-old individualist with a heart for children and a love for railroads. Recently, he completed a miniature railroad in the backyard of his home. As a result, the entire juvenile population of Massillon has become railroad-minded.



Bill Schreiber at the throttle of his miniature locomotive.

The line is 446-feet long and runs through a small wooded section. The small steam engine operates just like a full-sized railroad engine and hauls a flat car for the children to ride on.

They flock to the Schreiber home in scores, their faces beaming, lining up for a chance to ride. It's just like a big regular railroad with side tracks, a roundhouse, and switches. The engine travels at a speed of about 20 miles an hour—down hill!

As a little shaver, Bill Schreiber used to go down to the tracks himself and wave at the railroad men. He always pleaded for a ride but never got one. So he made up his mind that someday he would have a railroad for other children to enjoy.

He leased the engine from an amusement proprietor and bought about 500 foot of track which he moved to Massillon. He spent every spare moment he could take from his work, at the Republic Steel Corp. in Canton, laying the track. When completed he named it the B. and F. Y. railroad, which means "Back and Front Yard." It has also come to be known as the "Clothes Line Division of the B. and F. Y." "Every railroad must have a name, so the kids and I thought this one up together," he says.

A Verse for Today . . .

For sin shall not have dominion over you: for ye are not under the law, but under grace.
—Rom. 6:14

Reclaimed Tanks

A sunken cargo of fighting tanks, recently hauled up from the ocean floor, revealed itself as good as new in spite of the salt-water dousing.

In Lighter Vein

Startling Result

"St. Helens Town Council yesterday decided to advertise for a new electrical engineer at a salary of £1,250 per annum, instead of at a salary of £1,250."—Liverpool paper.

Must have been a stormy debate —Punch. ©

Too Short

Guest in Hotel: "Manager, please send me up a full length mirror."

Maitre d'Hotel: "Why, there is a half length mirror in every room."

Guest: "That's just the trouble. Twice already, I've gone down to the dining room without my trousers."

Did You Ever Wonder

How a 'Mechanical Mole' Makes Contour Furrows?

A special furrowing machine has been devised by Soil Conservation Engineers, in co-operation with engineers of Iowa State College. The device makes it possible to produce a furrow ridge on sloping pastures to conserve rainfall and reduce surface run-off loss of soil, lime, and fertilizers without destroying any sod and leaving very little unsodded earth exposed.

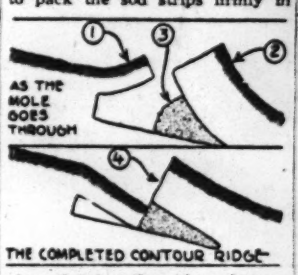
The name "mechanical mole" has been applied to the device because it does most of its work underground. It consists essentially of three modified plows and a rolling coulter, all attached to the same beam.

The coulter makes an eight-inch vertical cut through the sod. A special plow bottom lifts (but does not turn or break) a sod strip eight inches thick on the downhill side of the coulter cut.

As this is being done, another sod strip that thick is raised in a similar manner on the uphill side by a second plow bottom. A third, scraper-like plow follows directly behind the second plow and shoves about four inches of soil from under the four-inch sod strip and puts it under the eight-inch sod strip on the downhill side.

In operation, as the mechanical mole plows along around the contours of the pasture, the strip of sod on the uphill side (from beneath which the scraper removed about four inches of soil) drops down about four inches below its previous position, while the uphill sod strip, under which the soil has been packed by the scraper, remains propped up, forming a more or less vertical wall about eight inches high, as shown in the accompanying sketch.

Heavy rollers following behind the contour-ridging device serve to pack the sod strips firmly in place, leaving the ridge of practically uniform height.



The vertical wall is the only soil exposed to the erosive action of wind and rain, and even this surface becomes covered with a protecting blanket of grasses.—W. B. Keasbey.

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"That may stop her crying, dear, but I don't think it'll make her go to sleep."

I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Open Door

Wellsville, Kansas

Young Mrs. B—— lived in a large suburban home. Near by were located a number of defense plants, to which many people came seeking employment.

Mrs. B——'s relatives criticized her because she held what they termed "open house" for all of her old friends and neighbors that came from her home town. She welcomed them, however, and gave them a place to stay while they looked for work.

This spring, at what seemed an exceptionally busy time, a man and his wife and two children came to Mrs. B——'s home. The parents had been in high school with her, and they were looking for employment. Mrs. B—— was a little dismayed, perhaps, but she gave them her usual kind welcome and arranged rooms for them. At once her guests began to show their appreciation. When not away looking for a position, the man was busy in the ambitious "Victory Garden" which Mrs. B—— had started, and he soon worked wonders with it. The woman helped with the cooking and dishes and attacked the heaped mending basket with a practiced hand, while the girl did the bedrooms and swept the walks and porches. Even the little boy interested himself in the work and helped the small son of the family bring in baskets of kindling.

It was not long before the man and his wife both had good jobs, found a furnished apartment and were settled in it. But throughout the summer they continued to help Mrs. B—— with her Victory Garden and with her mending, and the old friendship which was renewed was a source of pleasure to both families.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Empty?*

By Le Pelley

THERE'S THE CABIN — GO ON DOWN AND LOOK IN.
DON'T SHOVE ME..
AWFULLY QUIET.... ISN'T IT?
YES... AND I'm IN FAVOR OF MORE OF IT !!!
SHHH—
THERE'S NO ONE HERE...
LOOK THE FIRE IS BURNING..
AND THE TABLE IS SET HOW DO YOU LIKE THAT ?!
I DON'T LIKE IT

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Chester Has the Idea!*

By Rodgers

"Why, Chester! How are you doing?" I wagged as I saw my friend the mule this A.M.
"Oh, I can't complain," said he—
"So far I haven't had much fun but I've been working hard and getting things done, and I guess that's the way to win this war!"
"Hum—" I said to myself. "That Chester may be just a stubborn ol' mule but—he isn't so dumb!"
Rodgers
No Sir-e-e!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Now Ham's Clicking*

By The Hagers

"You rescued me!" said Mrs. Teal. "Reward is due you, Ham, I feel.
Accept this clock; and may its chime Add hourly joy to your good time."
Cried Ham, "Excuse my sudden haste; My circus posters I must paste.
The clock had just chimed, 'Don't be late! Next week, in Quackburg, you've a date.'"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (K) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Independence Day

Dates of history are rungs in the ladder of time. One hundred and sixty-six years ago a group of men who believed in certain inalienable rights for human beings signed a document that took its place beside the Magna Charta and Mayflower Compact. Those men, as representatives of thirteen small colonies recently founded in a new world, held certain truths to be self-evident. As the anniversary of this solemn date comes to a now great nation engaged in a gargantuan struggle to preserve those truths, it is fitting that each American think again of the principles to which he has dedicated himself.

Fourth of July has come to stand for freedom—freedom of religion, speech, and press. It holds new poignancy this year when millions of human beings have been deprived of their freedom by ruthless political mobsters. When some hardships of a war-geared nation press upon Americans, they may well contemplate the conditions under which freedom-loving peoples are forced to live in other parts of the world. When they think of this they must be grateful to reflect that the American flag is taking its place alongside other United Nations flags on battlegrounds all round the globe.

Wherever its symbolism is known, the Fourth of July stands for democracy. Believers in self-government know that certain privileges must be surrendered at present for the welfare of all. We surrender them gladly. But when victory has been achieved, we know that they will return. The anniversary of independence is a reminder that Americans have the inestimable right of sharing in their government, that the people are the government, and that its integrity and moral standards are but a reflection of those resident in its citizenship.

The Fourth of July stands, too, for the concept of opportunity. As this Nation grew to greatness beside power-pulsing rivers, in deep mines, on far-flung prairies, in rich river valleys and deep forests, men discovered that caste and hereditary privilege did not determine the stature of human beings. A new standard evolved, based on personal worth. A man of initiative and ambition discovered that he could blaze a trail for himself and help his fellow men climb beside him.

Finally, the Fourth of July stands for sacrifice. The pages of American history are bright with stories of those who gladly sacrificed that their Nation, under God, might continue, in freedom. Americans, on this occasion, can do no less than pledge their resources to the preservation of that freedom for which those who have gone before gave willingly and without stint.

Too Much Sugar?

From being a prospectively scarce article a few months ago, sugar has become embarrassingly plentiful. Embarrassingly, that is, to the Office of Price Administration if current surmises are correct.

The indications are that rationing was brought about largely by a consumer "run" on sugar, rather than by any actual scarcity. The supply, which was estimated early in the year to fall behind demand, has actually outrun demand and sugar is piled up in warehouses to such an extent that refineries are partially shutting down. Still there is a transportation problem to get the sugar to some of the markets where it is needed; but basically there is plenty of sugar.

What to do, then? Should OPA lift rationing? Probably not, for the machinery is expensive to set up and may be necessary later. But the quota per ticket could be increased. It is not even certain that this step would relieve the warehouses much. One OPA official is said to have toyed with the idea of asking housewives to store a year's supply of sugar in advance. But not many would want a bag of sugar turning hard in the cellar—or the kitchenette.

There is one way, however, in which many housewives would be glad to have some of that sugar and would make good use of it. That is in canning and preserving or making jellies. If the OPA will hustle to make a greatly increased amount of sugar available for home canning, the result will be not only a convenient storing of sugar but also the preservation of extremely useful food supplies of fruits now in season.

Americans still are entitled to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," so long as they confine the last to forty miles an hour.

Tribute to Sevastopol

How long has Sevastopol held? How shall we say, in a war where a year of fury can be mass-produced in an hour? Sevastopol has been under intermittent siege since last November. For twenty-five days it has borne constant hammering by Nazis whose leaders are taught to be extravagant with materials and lives. Twenty-five days. How long were the days?

Sevastopol is a city of ancient memories. Sevastopol—"the August City." It held for nearly a year—from October, 1854, to September, 1855—in the Crimean War. It was in that war, and not far from Sevastopol, that Britain's "six hundred" rode "into the jaws of death" at Balaklava. Of that famous charge an eyewitness said, "It is magnificent but it is not war."

The defense of Sevastopol has been magnificent and it has been war. It has been part of the very practical business of keeping the Nazis away from the Caucasus and its great oil fields.

A handsome tribute is due the defenders of Sevastopol. But it cannot be written in words. Write it on the production lines, write it on the sea lanes, write it on the skies. Let its symbolism be real tanks and ships and planes. Do not pause to write it with a fastidious style. Write that tribute fast.

Splashing the Red Paint

Is everyone who criticizes a congressman a Communist? To assume so would give the Communist Party several thousand times more members than it has any claim to in the United States. Yet this seems almost to be implied in the most recent "special report" of the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities.

The "report," released first to certain isolationist newspapers, charged that two magazines of national circulation and standing were Communist-inspired to undermine public confidence in the representative form of government and that the Union for Democratic Action was a Communist organization plotting "to obliterate the Congress of the United States as a co-equal and independent branch."

One of these magazines, Time, had published an article critical of congressional fumbling; the other, the New Republic, had surveyed the voting record of Congress and concluded that three members of the Dies Committee were among a number who should not be re-elected. The Union for Democratic Action, composed of political liberals and including some Socialists, is sufficiently far from being Communist that at the time of its establishment it was attacked vitriolically by the Communist Daily Worker as a minion of capitalism and imperialism.

The characteristic Dies Committee methods of publicizing aspersions on the patriotism of groups of people without substantial inquiry into the charges or giving the victims a hearing are not methods that reflect credit on the House of Representatives. There is little value and much potential harm in trying to smear with red paint anyone with whom the majority of the committee disagrees.

Representative Jerry Voorhis accurately said in a minority report as a member of the Committee: "It is ineffectual and undignified for Congress or any committee of Congress to attempt to answer attacks by the mere assertion that the attackers are not good Americans."

Fourth Without Fireworks

When John Adams wrote in 1776 that he hoped Independence Day would be commemorated "with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations," he hardly envisaged that fireworks would become a menace to the safety of the celebrants and particularly to children.

Most communities and States must surely conclude this year especially that an indulgence in fireworks for the mere sake of noise is inappropriate when all energies and materials are needed for making munitions. Gratifyingly, almost every year sees some additions to the roll of American States which prohibit the sale of fireworks except for supervised displays. Such laws became effective this year in Illinois, Florida, Minnesota, Ohio, and Rhode Island, raising the total of States to sixteen. In addition, fireworks have been banned in numerous seacoast States for this year or for the duration of the war.

The ban might well spread to include all the States and to continue after the war.

He's Had His Back to the Wall Before

Our Readers Say—

Youths Ready to Serve

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What has happened to all the discussion about modifying the draft law so that young men of 18 and 19 may be selected for service to the country on the same democratic basis as youth of other age groupings? Many of us in the group that registered June 30, feel that our position is no different from that of our older brothers. We want to feel too that we are being examined, classified and chosen, according to our fitness, for military action. It seems to me that now the great decision about creating a Western Front has been made, our army should be opening its ranks to an influx of new, fresh, young millions.

Our Congress has shown itself responsive on many occasions to popular opinion. In the earlier discussion about lowering the draft age, the only ardent opponents were the die-hard defeatists who have opposed everything in the past year that has eventually turned out for the country's welfare. If we all write in to our respective Congressmen at once we shall certainly see quick action on their part in the form of immediate broadening of the provisions of the draft law.

As for the boys of 18 and 19, if my friends are any measure, we are ready. And our mothers, as they have already proved, are brave.

MORRIS HASSON

Dorchester, Mass.

Beyond Chaos to Cosmos

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to thank Mr. Strout for his article "What Will America Do After This War?" which appeared in the Monitor of June 16th; also, Mr. Canham for his article "Let The United States Commit Itself," in the same issue. Both of these articles are timely and instructive and need to receive wide publicity in order that the electorate may be furnished a yard-stick with which to better consider the qualifications of candidates for the important offices of Congressman and United States Senator in the coming elections.

Let us, by all means, prepare now to set out a program which will enable the voters to know the views of the prospective candidates, more especially with respect to a declaration of policy regarding a War-Peace Program. By so doing our voters will be better enlightened and better fitted to select men of conviction and character, who can be depended upon to represent and carry out our desires that the peace which is to be made shall look beyond personality to individuality,—beyond our own borders to the world-at-large,—beyond class to mass,—beyond chaos to cosmos. Yes, let us, at all cost, prevent and avoid a repetition of that which followed World War One, "the Harding landslide of 1920, which finally snowed under the League of Nations." Man cannot live to himself alone. If Christianity means anything, it contemplates One God, One Man, One Creation.

I appreciate, more and more, the many excellent articles which appear in your newspaper.

New York — L. C.

Protecting the Forests

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To win this war we must have wood. We must have huge quantities of wood—huge even for the prodigal United States.

But that is no reason for killing the goose that laid the golden egg. Instead of cutting our forests under forestry so that they can grow more wood, we are cutting almost all of them in a way to prevent them from growing more wood.

We shall need more wood, vast quantities of it, after the war is won. Without it this country could not prosper, as everybody knows. There is no reason why we should bury our heads in the sand and forget this vital fact, especially when higher prices and the pressure for timber are leading to vast forest destruction.

One-quarter of our timber lands are in State and National Forests. They are safe. Three-quarters are in private hands. Every acre of these can be destroyed whenever the owner chooses.

In that there is neither justice nor common sense. When forests are destroyed, everybody is hurt. The users of wood in every form are hurt. So are the users of water. So are the users of land. So are the communities which depend on forest industries, and that means, in some degree, every community in the Nation. There is no one in America who is not hurt when forests are needlessly destroyed.

No forests in all the world are safe against destruction unless they are under government control. No one disputes that. In the most democratic nation in the world, Switzerland, in Sweden, no private owner can cut his timber except under government control. Nor could he in prewar Norway and France. If these nations can protect the present and the future of their people in this way, so can we.

Our Federal Government can stop this needless forest destruction, but it is not doing so. Our Federal Government can require private owners to cut their timber lands so as to keep them growing wood, but our Federal Government lets the destruction go on.

Our Federal Government has the knowledge of what needs to be done, and the foresters to see that it is well done.

I ask every one of you who reads this letter to get in touch at once with your Senators and Congressmen in Washington and urge immediate passage of a bill which, without interfering in any way with winning the war, will safeguard our forests and our future wood supply.

I am a forester. I give you my word that what I suggest is possible and practical. As a former State Governor I know that the States cannot take action in time. Only the Federal Government can.

Milford, Pa. GIFFORD PINCHOT

Aid for Merchant Seamen

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I write to ask you to bring to the notice of your many readers the work of the British War Relief Society in supporting its Merchant Seamen's Clubs, of which there are fourteen in seaport cities of the United States and one in Halifax, N. S. These clubs give a friendly welcome to the sailors of the merchant and tanker fleets, providing food, shelter, rest, opportunities for recreation, free tickets for entertainments, together with books, magazines, Christian Science literature, Bibles, etc.

Sailors do not ask for much—a little fun and food and a friendly hand makes a sailor feel that he is not alone. Most of them have deep faith. They certainly deserve all the help that we can give. We all must know that without the merchant and tanker fleet the enormous production of materials which is now pouring out could never be used, nor could we carry on the war without the help of the men who man these fleets.

In recent torpedoings these men have spent days in open boats. When saved Seamen's Clubs have been able to give help to them. Every "man jack" of a crew recently torpedoed voiced a determination to put to sea again as quickly as possible.

The British War Relief Society depends entirely upon contributions for the maintenance of these clubs. Any donation, however small, will be gratefully received. Address British War Relief Society, 27 State Street, Boston, or 730 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Boston CHARLES SUMNER BIRD

Ammunition for Hunters

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The need for war materials is great today. Why should one single shell or bullet be used by hunters?

Firearms and ammunition should not be sold to hunters for the duration. There should be no hunting season this fall. If this would entail a sacrifice by hunters, it is nothing compared to that which our solders are called upon to make.

Blair, Neb. (Mrs.) J. O. S.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

War Comes to the Farmers

THE PEOPLE TAKE UP THE FIGHT FOR A FREE WORLD

By R. H. Markham

The war has placed an exceptionally heavy burden on the farmers of America. It has given them a third more to do, with fewer hands, less machinery and greater obstacles.

Here is an example of how war has come to one farm family. Don is a farm boy, who will be old enough to cast his first vote this fall. He lives in Wisconsin and finished a university course in agriculture in June. He delights in farming, especially the mechanical aspects of it. He revels in powerful tractors, intricate machinery, mighty "bulldozers"; he likes wide swaths, long rows. He has pictured himself as having his own farm with a brook running through it, with extensive fields and meadows and good stock in the pastures. He has had bright visions of stubble being rapidly turned under with gang-plows, and of thick hay falling before a swiftly moving mower.

In spite of this strong attachment to rural ways, he was not very sentimental among people. He tended to scorn elegance and rather avoided glamour. He was a bit clumsy and frankly felt more at home on a tractor than at a "Junior Prom." He was very frugal and remarkably reliable and gave promise of being an exceptionally good farmer at a moment when the country supremely needed good farmers.

* * *

But 1942 brought a grave personal problem. On the one hand the armies of freedom needed Wisconsin food; so the Draft Board would exempt Don to help produce that food. Also his father agreed to place a new farm at his disposal, so he could work day and night for his country at a vital task which he liked. On the other hand he felt a call for a harder task.

Don had to answer hard questions. Did America need food? Yes. Was food production utterly essential? Yes. Was it patriotic? Beyond question. But would Don choose that way? Would he later tell his children and their children that he raised hogs during the terrible world struggle? He decided he would not.

There was no logical ground for that decision, but Don, who seemed unsentimental, heeded the imperative of sentiment. Committees are trying to train city boys, who don't know a plow from a cultivator, to work in the country, while Don, who has farmed almost from the time he could get around, decided to join the Navy. At first he was much too large. The Navy rejected him. He adopted a relentless régime of dieting and with an inexorable discipline brought himself down toward standard.

On last Mother's Day, though very sad at having received no reply from his latest Navy application, he wrote his mother a simple, unpretentious letter of love and appreciation. For her each unadroit sentence had more lilt than all the rhythm of all poetry. Two days later another letter came,

a wildly joyous one. "I'm accepted, Mother," he wrote. "I got a letter from Knox. I'm in the Navy."

Everywhere, boys are leaving the farm. One can easily see how short handed such developments leave farmers. Most of America's food is produced in the Mid-west and the Far West. Those areas are also the scene of vast new war plants.

In Wisconsin, for example, Milwaukee is one of the nation's foremost war production centers; Beloit produces very vital war motors; Janesville has begun to turn out munition in large quantities; in the fields about Merrimack a gigantic plant, new from the ground up, is being built. And those are only four projects among many in Wisconsin. Already in July an industrial labor shortage is felt there, even though most of the plants have barely begun production. None have reached their stride. By autumn they will be pulling workers from practically every community in the State. Who will stay on the farm for three dollars a day when he can get ten or more in town?

If we should leave Wisconsin for a moment and go to Kansas we would find that in a town, forty miles from Wichita, war industry has seriously deranged the school; many boys have left and not a few of the teachers. Mediocre young students are now receiving twice as much at war plants as experienced adults who teach school. I know of a farmer there, also, who suddenly left his farm for war work, and asked a neighbor to take care of his cows, using the milk for himself. Another farmer suddenly sold his farm, put his wife and seven children in a rented house, and rushed off to war work.

I know, in another place, a high school girl who, although she won highly cherished dramatic prizes, feels a yearning for glamour and finds overalls far from alluring, is now driving a tractor. In fields not so very far from her, a judge's wife is running another tractor.

A glance at the latest West Texas Magazine shows how war projects affect that farm area. The publication says, "West Texas is the Nation's No. 1 training center. It has

thirty-five war projects in thirty-two cities, with accommodations for 275,000 people." That huge activity takes workers from the land.

America's chief food producing area, California, has received war projects for nearly $5,500,000,000—not far from $1,000 per person. Think of the number of workers that will take from California's gardens. Ohio is a leading farm State and it has become fourth in war projects. Michigan, a farm State, is third in war production. Not far behind in war activity are the major farm States, Illinois and Indiana. Even Kansas, noted heretofore almost exclusively for its spacious fields, has developed a stupendous war industry.

And at this moment when help is being sucked off the farms as by a cyclone, the farmers are urgently asked to produce more than ever before. They have received an all-out call for practically everything, and an urgent demand for 150 per cent more peanuts, 54 per cent more soy beans, 34 per cent more flax seed, half a billion pounds more lard, 13 per cent more eggs, 10 per cent more milk and a fifth more garden stuff.

To produce more milk the farmer must have more hay, which requires more mowers, more stackers and more machinery. One day's delay in critical weather may ruin a whole crop. When time comes to put corn in the silos the difficulty will be even greater. To do extra milking alone will require literally hundreds of thousands of extra work days. Also for carting the milk to the creamery or cheese plant or the dehydrator, tires are required. Rubber is almost as vital to modern dairy farming as cows.

New fences also are urgently required, but they have become almost as rare as radium. The dairyman must have new barns for the additional cows, but new barns are about as far from actual possibility as castles in the air.

* * *

The "hayseed" who has so often been the object of quite tasteless jokes may become America's war hero No. 1. Working with old tires and aging machinery, he tries to feed many nations and many armies. And as he toils under handicaps it appears to him that many city people "take it pretty easy." He hears that some still take pleasure rides on good tires. His wife not infrequently cooks, helps milk, looks after children, and does very strenuous work in the fields.

This writer has recently attended quite a number of farmers' meetings and has been struck by two things: the extreme earnestness of farm people and their bitter resentment at the leisure, self-indulgence and complacency of many city people. To cap the climax, after farmers, with their wives and children, work a large part of every day and night, with very heavy feelings on their hearts because of absent sons, voluble city people, some of whom arrived in the United States only a short time ago, presume to suspect their Americanism and to tell them how to vote.

There are very few places in America where the flag is more nobly honored, at alarm clock time, through long hot days, late through evening chores, on week day and Sunday, than on the farm.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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